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JELKE AND FRAZIER

AND ALLIED FAMILIES

by

L. EFFINGHAM DE FOREST,

M.A., JUR.D., F.I.A.G., F.S.G.

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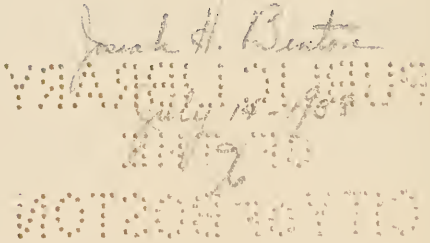

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FOREWORD

These genealogies were prepared to amplify and revise accounts of these same families published in 1925 in the magazine *Americana*. The present author has largely based his sketches on a considerable amount of original research, and he believes the genealogies to be trustworthy. He regrets that the recognized difficulties of working in the field of migratory Scotch-Irish families have made it impossible to present some of the individual biographies in greater detail. So far as he has gone he believes and hopes he has been accurate.

L. E. DE F.

THE JELKE FAMILY

Herman Jelke — Elizabeth Suppe
John Henry Jelke — Anna Catherine Reder
Martin David Jelke — Sabine Margareth Keil
John Henry Jelke — Mary Margareth Honing
John Henry Jelke — Jeanne Christianna Luedricke
John Henry Jelke — Fredericka Catherine E. Konig
Christopher Ferdinand Jelke — Louisa Taylor Faris
John Faris Jelke — Louanna Frazier
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

The Teutonic names of Jäckel, Jeckel, and Jelke all seem to be diminutives of the German word Jöck, meaning a girder or cross-beam. It is interesting to note that the several families in the German-speaking countries which bear this name and are entitled to the use of arms carry the same principal devices on the coat, although the families are in different localities. Thus, the Jeckl family of Vienna, the Jeckel family of Frankfort and the Jäckel family of Prussia, all carry on their arms a tree trunk between two roses. The position of the trunk varies, but the arms undoubtedly have the same origin.

The arms of the Jäckels of Prussia and the Jeckels of Frankfort are thus described by Rietstap:

D'or à un tronc d'arbre au naturel, posé en bande, acc. de deux roses de gules, bout d'or, barbées de sinople, posées l'une au canton senestre du chef et l'autre au canton dextre de la pointe. And the crest: *Un vol cont. aux armes du I.*

The American family of Jelke traces its ancestry back to the early seventeenth century, and, if the older church records had not been destroyed, could probably carry the line much farther into the past. The family is first found in the ancient fortified town of Nordhausen, now in Prussian Saxony. This place, now a city of about thirty-five thousand souls, is situated on the Zorge, thirty-

eight miles north-north-west of Erfurt. It lies on the south slopes of the Harz Mountains, and for many centuries has been the center of a large brewing and distilling business. The Jelkes for generations were engaged in this city as coopers, builders, and roofers.

The first of the line, HERMAN JELKE by name, appears on the oldest existing records of Nordhausen. His marriage on April 18, 1659, to ELIZABETH SUPPE is of record. They had the following children:

(1) JOHN HENRY, born June 21, 1663 (for whom see further).
(2) Mary Elizabeth, born January 24, 1666.
(3) John Jacob, born November 12, 1667.
(4) John Christopher, born March 28, 1672.

JOHN HENRY JELKE was born June 21, 1663, at Nordhausen, and was killed there November 22, 1737, falling from a scaffold, while engaged as a roofer. In 1700 he married at Nordhausen, ANNA CATHERINE REDER. She was born in 1677, and died July 6, 1737, both events occurring at Nordhausen. They had the following children:

(1) Catherine Dorothe, born 1701; died May 18, 1762.
(2) MARTIN DAVID, born July 23, 1713 (for whom see further).
(3) Andreas Christopher, born August 26, 1720.

MARTIN DAVID JELKE was born July 23, 1713, at Nordhausen, and died there August 1, 1783. He was engaged in the same business as his father and grandfather, but is also recorded as a "brick roof coverer." In 1736 he married SABINE MARGARETH KEIL, who was born at Nordhausen on November 7, 1714, and died there January 28, 1781. They had the following children:

(1) JOHN HENRY, born March 16, 1738 (for whom see further).
(2) John Christopher, born June 30, 1740; died June 7, 1745.
(3) Dorothe Magdaline, born June 21, 1742; died December 3, 1745.
(4) Sophia Catherine, born December 29, 1744; died December 2, 1745.
(5) John Christopher, born October 1, 1746; died April 30, 1806. Married Dorothe Christine Amse on April 18, 1769.

(6) Jeanne Sophie Magdaline, born April 10, 1749; died June 11, 1750.
(7) Jeanne Dorothe Philipine, born May, 1751.
(8) Marie Elizabeth, born March 18, 1755; died May 14, 1761.
(9) Justine Sophia Elizabeth, born May 1, 1758; died May 7, 1758.
(10) Christian Michael, born February 16, 1760; died October 16, 1821. Married (1st) on February 19, 1785, Catherina Christian Blossfeld. She was born in 1759, and died November 3, 1808. He married (2d) on May 13, 1810, Dorothe Sabine Kolher.

JOHN HENRY JELKE was born March 16, 1738, at Nordhausen and died there March 20, 1793. He married on June 26, 1764, at Nordhausen, MARY MARGARETH HONING. He was a council master of brick roof coverers. Issue:

(1) John David, born August 14, 1765; died June 17, 1766.
(2) JOHN HENRY, born October 12, 1766 (for whom see further).
(3) John Gottlieb, born 1768; died May 14, 1814.
(4) Jeanne Christine, born June 13, 1770; died January 2, 1774.
(5) John Christopher, born August 1, 1772; died August 3, 1805.
(6) John Henry, born September 28, 1774; died March 10, 1849.

(This is taken from the German records, although the existence of an older brother of the same name should be noted.)

(7) Christina Fredricka, born October 16, 1778.
(8) Elizabeth Augusta, born March 25, 1781; died October 12, 1781.
(9) Christina Katherine, born June 20, 1788.

JOHN HENRY JELKE was born October 12, 1766, at Nordhausen and died there August 2, 1806. He married September 25, 1787, at Nordhausen, JEANNE CHRISTIANNA LUEDRICKE, who was born at Nordhausen on September 12, 1770, and died there February 22, 1838. This John Henry Jelke was also a council master of brick roofers. Issue:

(1) John Henry, born September 10, 1788; died October 13, 1788.
(2) John Henry, born February 26, 1790 (for whom see further).
(3) Fredricka Christina, born July 12, 1792.
(4) Gottlieb Martin, born August 15, 1794; died April 1, 1858.
(5) Jeanne Henrietta, born February 3, 1803; died October 28, 1869.
(6) Charles Henry, born October 16, 1806; died September 9, 1872.

John Henry[1] Jelke was born February 26, 1790. Although he was the eldest member of the line to come to America, he was preceded to this country by his son, Christopher Ferdinand[2] Jelke. The father joined the son in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there until his death. He first married, September 28, 1815, Fredericka Catherine Elizabeth Konig. She was born February 25, 1795, and died September 3, 1846. John Henry[1] Jelke married a second time, but the name of his second wife has been lost. All the children were by the first marriage. Issue:

(1) Henry William, born July 29, 1816; died 1866.
(2) Augusta Fredricka, born January 12, 1818; died December 6, 1823.
(3) Fredric William, born January 7, 1821; died December 9, 1823.
(4) Andrew Philip Charles, born March 7, 1823; died November 15, 1870.
(5) Amelie Dorothe Ernestine, born February 5, 1825; died August 27, 1826.
(6) Christopher Fredric, born June 29, 1827; died March 29, 1858.
(7) Christopher Ferdinand, born September 29, 1829 (for whom see further).
(8) Fredricka Henrietta Emilie, born May 1, 1834.
(9) Jeanne Augusta Mathilda, born March 5, 1838; died December 21, 1839.

Christopher Ferdinand[2] Jelke was born at Nordhausen, Germany, September 29, 1829, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio,

March 16, 1905. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. He married on March 5, 1855, in the Central Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, LOUISA TAYLOR[2] FARIS. She was born on March 5, 1831, in County Armagh, Ireland, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 18, 1916 (see FARIS). Christopher Ferdinand Jelke attended the public schools in Nordhausen until he was eleven years old, when he came to the United States of America with an older sister, locating in Cincinnati. There he studied in night school, and took a course in bookkeeping. At a later time he devised a system of bookkeeping that had numerous points of merit. For a time he was employed as a cooper, the ancient business of his family, but at the age of twenty he entered the employ of *Straight, Deming and Company,* of Cincinnati, as a bookkeeper. He remained there eight years when he resigned to organize a business of his own, the produce and commission firm of *F. Jelke and Son.* He continued as the directing force of this firm until his death. He was also a director in several financial institutions. He was a Presbyterian in religion. Christopher Ferdinand[2] Jelke and Louisa Taylor (Faris) Jelke had the following children:

(1) JOHN FARIS[3] (for whom see further).
(2) Grace Faris[3] (for whom see further).
(3) Isabella[3], died young.
(4) Ferdinand[3] (for whom see further).
(5) Isabella[3], at present a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is unmarried. She was a member of the class of 1886 at Vassar College.
(6) Jennie Bacon[3], died at twenty, unmarried.
(7) Joseph Brown[3], died young.
(8) William Frederick[3], born in 1876. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1898, with the degree of Ph.B., and later received the degree of M.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He is unmarried in 1930 and resides at Oxford, Ohio.

JOHN FARIS[3] JELKE was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 6, 1856, and is now living at Chicago. On April 24, 1879, at Charleston, Illinois, he married LOUANNA[4] FRAZIER. She was born on February 20, 1859, in Coles County, Illinois, near

Charleston, and in 1930 is living in Chicago (see FRAZIER). Mr. Jelke attended the public schools of Cincinnati until 1872, when at the age of sixteen years he entered his father's business, *F. Jelke & Son.* In 1889 he moved to Chicago, and entered the oleomargarine industry, in which he became very prominent. He is chairman of the *John F. Jelke Company,* and was formerly a director of the *Ohio Butterine Company* of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, of the Union League, Glen View Country, and other clubs. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Jelke have two sons:

(1) FERDINAND FRAZIER[4], born February 5, 1880 (for whom see further).
(2) JOHN FARIS[4], JR., born July 29, 1887 (for whom see further).

FERDINAND FRAZIER[4] JELKE was born in Coles County, Illinois, near the town of Charleston, on February 5, 1880, and is at present a resident of New York City and Newport, Rhode Island. On June 19, 1907, at Buffalo, New York, he married CLARA BARTHOLOMAY, a daughter of Philip and Rose (Ruhl) Bartholomay of Rochester and Buffalo, New York. Ferdinand Frazier Jelke and Clara (Bartholomay) Jelke were divorced on November 4, 1910. In 1924 Mrs. Clara (Bartholomay) Jelke married Count Felix von Courten in Munich, Germany. Count and Countess von Courten have one child.

Ferdinand Frazier Jelke married on December 19, 1930, EUGENIA WOODWARD, a daughter of Allan Harvey Woodward and his wife Annie (Jemison) Woodward of Birmingham, Alabama. The marriage took place at the historic estate *Woodlawn* at Alexandria, Virginia, the home of Mrs. Jelke's aunt, Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood. Mrs. Jelke is a granddaughter of the late Joseph H. Woodward and of the late Robert Jemison of Alabama. Her uncle, the late Oscar W. Underwood, served in the United States Congress from 1895 to 1927, having been a Representative from Alabama for twenty years and a United States Senator for twelve years.

Mr. Jelke graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of

Philosophy. For thirteen years he was associated with his father, but then entered the investment field. He was for some years the senior partner of *Jelke, Hood and Company,* investment bankers, but has been in recent years head of the firm of *Frazier Jelke and Company,* members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Jelke enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on July 14, 1917, and was assigned as a private to the Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., and stationed at Quantico, Virginia. On August 3, 1917, he sailed with the battalion from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was promoted that same month to corporal. In March, 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, and was attached to the liaison service under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Harjes. He also served on the staff of Lieutenant-General de L'Espée, commanding the 5th Region, French Army. Returning to the United States in April, 1919, Lieutenant Jelke was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on April 5, 1919. Mr. Jelke has been decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor.

Ferdinand Frazier and Clara (Bartholomay) Jelke had one child:

(1) Frazier Bartholomay[5], born December 15, 1908, at Chicago, Illinois. He is a student at Yale University.

John Faris[4] Jelke, Jr., was born at Covington, Kentucky, on July 29, 1887, and is a resident of Lake Forest, Illinois. On June 1, 1922, he married at New York City, Elizabeth Minot[9] Clarke. She was born at Andover, Massachusetts, on August 17, 1897 (see Clarke).

John Faris Jelke, Jr., studied at the University School for Boys in Chicago and at the Chicago Latin School. In 1905 he entered his father's business, of which he is now the president. On December 11, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as a yeoman and on February 6, 1918, he was commissioned an ensign. From December, 1917, to July, 1918, he was on duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D. C., and then went to sea as Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. S. *Matsonia,* making frequent trips to France. In December, 1921, he was honorably discharged, having previously gone on inactive duty. Mr. Jelke is president and principal owner of the *John F. Jelke Company* and besides his

other business interests is a member of the vestry of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Lake Forest, Illinois, and is active in many civic and charitable organizations.

John Faris and Elizabeth Minot (Clarke) Jelke have four children:

(1) Mary Louanna[5], born May 15, 1923, at Chicago.
(2) John Faris[5] III, born April 8, 1925, at Chicago.
(3) Charles Clarke[5], born May 30, 1927, at Chicago.
(4) Minot Frazier[5], born November 9, 1929, at Chicago.

Grace Faris[3] Jelke, eldest daughter of Christopher Ferdinand and Louisa Taylor (Faris) Jelke, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 29, 1857. She is living in 1930. On December 21, 1881, at Cincinnati, she married Robert Armistead Wooldridge. He was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, June 21, 1843, and died at Baltimore, Maryland, on January 23, 1924. They had the following children:

(1) Louise Grace, born November 1, 1882, at Baltimore, and died there March 23, 1885.
(2) Isabel Jelke, born December 17, 1884, at Baltimore. On October 24, 1914, she married at Baltimore, William C. Schmeisser. They have two children:
    (i) William C., Jr., born December 16, 1915.
    (ii) Louise Gail, born June 6, 1919.
(3) Grace La Pierre, born January 24, 1887, at Baltimore. She married at Baltimore, on April 6, 1910, Edwin Peter Dewes of Chicago, Illinois. He died April 10, 1930, at Chicago. They have the following children:
    (i) Grace Hedwig, born January 30, 1911.
    (ii) Dorothy Wooldridge, born November 26, 1912.
    (iii) Elisabeth Goode, born October 7, 1916.
(4) Mary Goode, born March 24, 1890, at Baltimore. She married there on June 15, 1920, Walter Stewart Brauns. They have the following children:
    (i) Robert Wooldridge, born June 2, 1921.
    (ii) Helen Stewart, born January 25, 1923.
    (iii) Walter Stewart, born April 11, 1925.

Ferdinand[3] Jelke, the second son of Christopher Ferdinand[2] Jelke, and known as Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., graduated from Princeton College in 1884. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the Ohio Bar, and became a justice of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Avondale, Ohio, and mayor of Avondale. He first married Daisy Spence of Cincinnati, and, after her death, married Harriet H. Eckstein of Cincinnati. His second wife died in 1929. Judge Jelke resides at Bayville, Long Island, New York. By his first wife he had the following children:

(1) Janet MacLeod, who died as an infant.

(2) Ferdinand III, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 27, 1896. He married Caroline Bill Talmage, a daughter of Edward Taylor Hunt Talmage of Bernardsville, New Jersey. Ferdinand Jelke, III, graduated from Princeton University in 1918, and from Harvard University Law School in 1922. He is practicing law in New York City and resides in Bernardsville, New Jersey. Throughout the World War he served as a second lieutenant in the Fifteenth Regiment of Field Artillery, Second Division, Regular Army, He has one child:

    (i) Janet MacLeod.

Nordhausen Church Records.
Family Records.
Ferguson, The Teutonic Name System (1864), 452.
Rietstap, Armorial Général (1884), 1027, 1038.

THE FRAZIER FAMILY

John Frazier — Rebecca Story
Thomas Frazier — Anna Stark
James William Frazier — Mary Florence O'Hair
Louanna Frazier — John Faris Jelke
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

The Name of Frazier

The name of Frazier has always appeared in various forms, and the spelling varies greatly. While usually assumed to be purely Scottish, the name was originally Norman, and appears on the Battle Abbey Roll. The earliest record of the family in Scotland was in East Lothian and the Upper Valley of the Tweed, and it did not become a highland clan until later. In this early period appear the spellings Frisell, Frasell, Fraser, and Frazer. It is generally accepted that the name originated in the bearing on the arms of the family of *fraises* or strawberry leaves. (Compare *fraisier,* strawberry bush.)

One explanation of the appearance of the family in Scotland is given in the tradition that about 794 Pierre Fraser, Seigneur de Troile, was sent by Charlemagne as an ambassador to Achaius, King of Scotland, and that he married Euphemia, daughter of Rahan, a favorite of Achaius. It is also claimed that the Lords Lovat, head of the Clan of Fraser, were related to the Marquis de la Frezelière of France, and that the names had a common origin. Sir James B. Paul, in an account of the Lords Lovat, states that the Frasers are found in England from 1188 when Radulphus Fraser, a knight of the household and family of Henry II of England, was captured by the Count of St. Giles while returning from a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, and that Frasers, Fresers, Fresels, and Freysels held lands in various English counties during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Sir James also declares that the first of the name in Scotland was Simon Fraser who in 1160 granted a church and much land to the monks of Kelso, and that the family spread rapidly through Tweeddale and the Lothians.

The Clan of Fraser is one of the largest and most famous of the highland clans. There are sixteen septs or branches of the clan, including the Frissells and Frizells. There are two chiefs of the clan, the senior being MacShimidh (Lord Lovat) and the junior, Fraser of Culbokie. There have been several titles of the name, the Barony of Fraser being created in 1633, the Barony of Fraser of Muchalls created in 1723, and the fourth Lord Lovat created in 1740 Duke of Fraser.

It will be recalled that in Scotland whoever joined a particular clan, no matter what his position or descent, assumed the surname of his chief, and this was accepted as an act of loyalty. No common ancestor is to be inferred.

Barber, British Family Names (1894), 127.
The Complete Peerage (new edition), 5: 567-569.
Sims, Origin of Scottish Surnames (1862), x, 47.
Eyre-Todd, The Highland Clans of Scotland (1923), 1: 122-131.
Adam, The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands (2d ed.) (1924), 366, 51, 135, 414, 407, 417.
Fraser, Chronicles of the Frasers (new ed. 1905).
Mackenzie, History of the Frasers of Lovat (1846).
Paul, The Scots Peerage (1907) 4: 107, (1908) 5: 518-519.

The Spelling of the Name

The more usual spelling in Scotland is undoubtedly Fraser, but the form Frazer also appears. Fraisier being the original French form, the use of the ending -ier has, of course, sanction. In the United States the name appears under many spellings—Fraser, Frazer, Frazier, Frasier, Fraysure, Frasure, Frayzier, Fraze, Frasell, and many others.

In the particular branch of the family with which this report is concerned it should be noted that John, the Revolutionary soldier, signed his will John Frazer.

Thomas, son of the Revolutionary soldier, in his application for bounty land for his services in the War of 1812, signed his name as Frazure. The War Department record of his service reads Frazier, Frazer and Frasure for the one man.

The Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia

Both the Frazier and Story families were Scotch-Irish, and some reference should be made to these people and their appearance in Virginia.

About 1730 the Scotch-Irish began to come in great numbers to America, and the larger number of these settlers went to Pennsylvania. After staying a few months in the eastern part of the Province—in Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks Counties—many of them began to move towards the western frontiers where they would have more land and be more by themselves. At that time the valley of the Shenandoah, lying west of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, was settled only by a few German families. The Scotch-Irish turned into this valley, and, from 1732 on, wave after wave of them passed into this country. By 1736 they almost completely possessed the valley from the Pennsylvania line to the North Carolina line. They were chiefly farmers and mechanics, with a small number of merchants, and very few members of the learned professions. Almost without exception they were Presbyterians.

The Scotch-Irish in the valley first settled near the present city of Staunton, and in 1740 they built their first church, the Augusta Stone Church, which still stands. In 1738 Augusta and Frederick counties were set off from Orange County, and courts were established in Frederick County in 1743 and in Augusta in 1745. The original Augusta County was immense in area, and embraced not only all that part of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, but all of the present West Virginia, part of Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh, and lands on the Ohio River.

The Scotch-Irish were a restless people, and most of the frontiersmen who in this period were constantly advancing further west were of that race. Despite the prohibitions by the English king against a settlement west of the Alleghanies the Scotch-Irish had pushed into the south-western corner of the present State of Pennsylvania as early as 1763. The prevailing current of this movement was from the south, that is, from the valley of the Shenandoah, although some backwoodsmen moved on direct from the western Pennsylvania counties, Bedford and York, and from the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania. From this corner of Pennsylvania the tide of settlers flowed on down the Ohio River, first to settle in Kentucky, next in Ohio, and then to rush on to the Mississippi.

Thousands of men followed this course, and it is almost certain that John[1] Frazier was one of them. It is believed he came from Scotland, landed in Pennsylvania, pushed on to the Blue Ridge

Mountains and into the Shenandoah Valley, worked his way northwest into the Monongahela River section, got to the Ohio River, visited Ohio, and went drifting further down the Ohio River to its junction with the Mississippi, where he crossed to Spanish territory and settled at New Madrid, where many of the Scotch-Irish were to be found.

Boogher, Gleanings of Virginia History (1903), 113-115.
Ford, Scotch-Irish in America (1915), chapters 9 and 14.
Hanna, The Scotch-Irish, vol. 2, chapters 4 and 5.
Chalkley, Augusta County Records, vol. 1, foreword.
Peyton, History of Augusta County.
The Scotch-Irish in America. Third Congress (1891), 233.
Bolton, The Scotch-Irish, 280n.
MacLean, Historical Account of the Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America (1900), 51.
Christian, The Scotch-Irish Settlers in the Valley of Virginia (1860), 14.
Chambers, A Tribute to the Principles . . . . . of the Irish and Scotch Early Settlers of Pennsylvania (1856).
Waddell, The Scotch Irish in the Valley of Virginia (1895), 80-83.
Waddell, Annals of Augusta County from 1726 to 1871 (2d ed. 1902), 21, 26, 27, 30, 33-35, 37, 44, 45, 97, 315, 380.

Basis of Investigation

James William[3] Frazier, the grandson of John[1] Frazier, in his application for membership in the *Sons of the Revolution,* and in letters, recorded the following facts about his grandfather:

1. He was born in Scotland in or about 1760.
2. He settled in Monongalia County, Virginia.
3. He was a soldier from Monongalia County, Virginia, in the War of the Revolution; married Rebecca Story in Virginia shortly after the Revolution, and was granted land at Chillicothe, Ohio, for his services in the Revolution, and removed there temporarily.
4. He then proceeded to Missouri, where he died in 1810.

Statements concerning one's self, parents, and grandparents should be and are generally considered in genealogical research to be statements of fact, and in the absence of strong contradictory evidence, to have the force of proof. Such testimony is accepted by the leading patriotic societies for men in this country and by the College of Arms in England, on the grounds that it is made of one's own knowledge, or by direct information from the parties concerned. These statements, therefore, made by James William[3] Frazier, each one of which will be discussed in order

below, are the foundation on which the investigation into the Frazier ancestry was made.

By way of supporting tradition, it may be added that a great-granddaughter of the emigrant also has stated that John Frazier came from Scotland at the age of sixteen years, and that his father had died before his emigration.

John Frazier and the Fraziers of Augusta County

There was some doubt in the minds of later descendants as to whether the Frazier line in this country might not go back to some earlier settler than John Frazier, and an extensive search of the records was therefore undertaken.

It was soon discovered that the Frazier family, under the usual variations of spelling, appeared in various parts of Virginia, but that the Story family was a small one, and, except for a few isolated individuals, was only to be found within the original boundaries of Augusta County, a county which once embraced a very large area west of the mountains including the section which later became Monongalia County. Here in Augusta County a Story group was found to be immediate neighbors of a large number of Fraziers. A considerable amount of time was given to a study of these Fraziers and Storys, but it was not possible to identify John Frazier as one of this family. The searches were so thorough that the conclusion must be drawn that his grandson's statement is correct, and that John Frazier was the emigrant founder of his line in this country. He was evidently a boy who came over with the flood of Scotch-Irish settlers and who was related to the Fraziers who settled in a large group in old Augusta County. Elsewhere in this book is discussed the movement of the Scotch-Irish from east to west, and the probable course of John Frazier is indicated. In those parts of this work relating to the Monongalia County tradition and to John Frazier in Missouri further material will be found relating to his probable movements.

It has seemed proper to give later in this book brief accounts of the Fraziers of Augusta County. There is no published genealogy of the family, and these notes seem worth preserving. Moreover, John Frazier was probably related to this group.

John Frazier's Settlement in Monongalia County

According to his grandson, John Frazier the Revolutionary

soldier lived in Monongalia County, Virginia, and that statement is here considered.

Monongalia County is now in West Virginia, and its territory was claimed at one time by both Virginia and Pennsylvania. From 1773 to 1780 the two governments set up separate courts and appointed officers for the same positions. In 1774, the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, forced the issue by going to Fort Pitt (later Fort Dunmore, and now Pittsburgh), and there proclaiming his authority. The District of West Augusta was established embracing all the settled country west of the mountains down to the Middle Island Run, emptying into the Ohio River above the Little Kanawha, and northward including the present Pennsylvania counties of Westmoreland, Allegheny, part of Beaver, and all of Washington, Fayette, and Greene. Two sets of courts were in existence until August 28, 1780, but the Virginia courts were much the more active.

In October, 1776, the District of West Augusta in Virginia was split into the counties of Ohio, Yohogania, and Monongalia. The last named extended from the dividing ridge between the waters which flow eastward into the Monongahela and those which run westward into the Ohio, down to Middle Island Creek, thence southeast to the headwaters of the Greenbrier River, thence with the Alleghany Mountains to the line of Yohogania. The county seat of Monongalia County was on the farm of Theophilus Phillips, east of the Monongahela River, and about two miles above the mouth of George's Creek in the present Fayette County, Pennsylvania. (For a map of the counties, see *Annals of the Carnegie Museum, vol. 1, plate 27.*)

The court records of the District of West Augusta for 1775-1776 exist, as do the court records of the counties of Yohogania and Ohio from 1776/7 to 1780. The records of the court of Monongalia County were destroyed by fire at the courthouse at Morgantown in 1796. The records of Monongalia exist from 1796, the year Thomas Frazier was born, but do not mention John Frazier or his wife. It will be realized that here, as everywhere in the frontier country, no vital records were kept—except that sometimes a minister kept a few personal records—and that unless a man owned property, was sued in a court action, or held office the records are not likely to mention him.

The tide of immigration into the section west of the mountains,

the West Augusta District, was from the south, rather than from the east. That means that the settlers were from Virginia rather than from Pennsylvania. It is quite possible that John Frazier, accompanied or followed by his wife and child, Thomas, moved across the mountains and settled for a time in Monongalia County before moving on to Ohio, although it has not been possible to confirm the statement of his grandson by local records. Thousands of pioneers into Kentucky took that route on their way to the Ohio River and the west.

Somewhat curiously, the records of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, which included Pittsburgh, show a John Fraser as a justice of the peace in 1772, and in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution served Private John Frazer, sixteen years old in 1780, born in Inverness, Scotland, and a resident of Washington County, Pennsylvania. These items merely show again how frequent was the name John Frazer. It will be established in this report that John[1] Frazer of the pedigree examined served in the Virginia Continental Line.

The Pennsylvania Magazine, 25: 578.
Report from the County Clerk of Monongalia County, West Virginia.
Crumrine, The Old Virginia Court House (1905), 1-46.
Crumrine, History of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 158-222.
Annals of the Carnegie Museum, vols. 1, 2, 3 (1901-1906).

The Services of John Frazier in the Revolution

The exact services of John Frazier in the War of the Revolution are in some doubt, and, as they have an important bearing on his identification and are of interest to his descendants, they will be carefully considered.

When James William Frazier applied for membership in the Missouri Society of the *Sons of the Revolution* on April 27, 1896, he submitted as proof of his grandfather's service an affidavit from William G. Stanard of Richmond, Virginia, certifying as follows:

"From Journal and Documents, House of Delegates of Va. 1835. (Doc. No. 44.) A List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, whose names appear on the Army Register and who have not received Bounty Land.

Names	*Rank*	*Corps*
Frazier, John	Soldier	Infantry"

James William Frazier said nothing further as to his ancestor's services except that John Frazier was "a soldier of the Virginia Continental Line," which statement may have been based on the certificate of Mr. Stanard.

When F. Frazier Jelke joined the New York *Sons of the Revolution* in 1920 he submitted a certificate reading much like that of his grandfather, except that he gave the year of the *Journal and Documents* as 1834, and stated that John Frazier was a sergeant of infantry.

Mr. Jelke also quoted two letters from his grandfather, James William Frazier, as follows:

Letter of December 6, 1904: "John Frazier was born in Scotland and enlisted in Virginia from the County of Monongahale (sic), was large and strong, an athlete. I could tell of his bravery and feats on the battlefield, it's enough to say he was a good soldier."

Letter of December 10, 1904: "I might have told you that John Frazier had a grant of land from Virginia as bounty for his services in the Army. Said land was and is where Chillicothe, Ohio, is, called at that time Redlands. He moved on it, disliked it, so he left it, and never called for patents. That is why record does not show he received bounty land."

It will be noted that one certificate gives the date of the *Journal and Documents* as 1835, and the other as 1834. The correct date of publication for the *Journal and Documents* covering the session of 1834-1835 is 1835.

It will be further noted that one certificate as quoted gives John Frazier as a soldier (*i.e.*, private), and one gives him as a sergeant. Both entries appear in the original. On page 17 of *Document 44* John Frazier is entered as a sergeant, and on page 18 as a soldier. It is, of course, possible that the sergeant and the private were the same man. The Commissioner who drew the report stated that the same name frequently appeared more than once. Realizing that John Frazier was only a boy during the Revolution and that his grandson did not state that he was a sergeant, one would be justified in surmising that he did not hold the non-commissioned rank.

The list given in *Document 44* includes only "non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment." At the same session of the House of Delegates (1834-35) a roll was reported of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers

of the Virginia State Line, but no John Frazier is reported. The militia rolls, as later dwelt upon, are missing.

The *Year Books* of the Missouri Society of the *Sons of the Revolution* for 1898 and 1900 have a record of James William Frazier as a "grandson of John Frazier a soldier of the Virginia Continental Line, served three years." This period of service is presumably based on the generally understood requirement that soldiers of the Continental Line enlisted for three years.

The services of John Frazier have been accepted by the *Sons of the American Revolution* for F. Frazier Jelke, and by the *Daughters of the American Revolution* for his mother and other descendants. No additional information about the exact services is available from these societies. Only in the case of F. Frazier Jelke is the claim made that John Frazier was a sergeant.

William G. Stanard, who certified in 1896 to the services of John Frazier, in support of the application of James William Frazier, is a leading authority on matters of Virginia history and genealogy. However, in 1896 the sources of information available to an investigator were much more limited, and consequently, the present writer does not think that the mere certificate of Mr. Stanard as to the extract from the official document establishes that the John Frazier who was the grandfather of James William Frazier was the John Frazier who was the private soldier and not the John Frazier who was the sergeant or some other John Frazier.

It is accepted that James W. Frazier's grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, on the basis of the grandson's affidavit, and likewise accepted that the grandfather received a grant of land for his services.

Evidently, when James W. Frazier wished a record of his ancestor's services to prove his application for membership in the *Sons of the Revolution* he wrote to the *Virginia Historical Society* in which Mr. Stanard was then and still is very active, and Mr. Stanard, from the small amount of material available, discovered a record of a John Frazier who was a soldier, and submitted it.

It is necessary to consider the character of this *Document 44* which Mr. Stanard quotes, and for that purpose reference is made to a report of a committee of the *United States House of Representatives of the 27th Congress (1842)*. The report states that during the Revolutionary War Virginia raised two classes of regular troops—the one class for the general service of the United

States, denominated the Continental Line, and the other class for her own immediate State defence, called the State Line. She also had a small marine force for State defence, called the State Navy. (No reference is made to the militia whose members were only called out for an emergency. The Continental Line and State Line required enlistments for regular and constant service for a period of years.) In October, 1779, and in October, 1780, the General Assembly of Virginia passed acts providing for bounties to officers and men of the Virginia Continental and State Lines. To men who had enlisted for the war and served to the end of it, or who had served three years successively and had not been cashiered or superseded, bounties of land were to be given. A non-commissioned officer who enlisted for the war and served to the end of it received four hundred acres, and a soldier of like service was given two hundred acres. A non-commissioned officer who enlisted for three years and served out that term received two hundred acres, and a private soldier, one hundred acres. Later (1782) it was provided that after six years service every year would bring an increase of one-sixth in acreage. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers were to produce the certificates of their commanding officers. Until October, 1782, the Virginia Commissioner of War passed upon all claims, but after that month the Executive (Governor) had that power. If the claim was accepted by the Executive a certificate was given to the claimant who carried it to the Virginia Land Office where the Register gave him a warrant which was directed to the surveyors.

Land was first laid out in Kentucky, and all the State Line was given grants there. The surveyors then went into the region between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami on the north-west side of the Ohio River. All the Continental Line was given bounties in Ohio. This was known as the Virginia Military District, and Chillicothe was one of the chief cities in this District. Land warrants began to be issued in 1782, and locations were first made in Kentucky in August, 1784. It was years later before locations were made in Ohio. Settlers in the Virginia Military District before 1790 were there at great personal peril, and few men went there before 1793-1794.

In December, 1832 (continues the report of the Congressional Committee), a quantity of papers relating to the Revolution were discovered in the State capitol at Richmond. A commissioner was

appointed to make lists of unsatisfied bounty claims, and he reported all the names found on the lists in the auditor's office, calling these lists *The Army Register.* These lists were for service between 1777 and 1782, and included anybody paid in that period for service in the Line. The report was therefore of persons who might be entitled to land bounty and, quoting the Congressional report, "probably not one in a hundred were so entitled." The Congressional Committee comments on the fact that those who had served and were entitled to land had had fifty years to apply for the bounty. *Document 44,* of the Virginia House of Delegates, already several times mentioned, was, of course, one of the lists reported by the Virginia Commissioner under these conditions.

The significant matters in this report are now noted. Bounty land was only given to officers and men of the Virginia Continental and State Lines who had served at least three years. When a claim was accepted a certificate was given which was supposed to be taken to the Land Office where a warrant was given and recorded. The locations of land in Ohio were for the Continental Line. The names published in *Document 44* were not necessarily those of men who had served the required three years.

As for John[1] Frazier it is accepted on the basis of his grandson's statement that he received a grant of land in Ohio so the assumption is that he was in the Virginia Continental Line, and that he served three years or longer, which is also in accordance with his grandson's statement. With that established, we may proceed to the further identification of his particular services.

Upon examination of the lists of Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers now made available by the Virginia State Library (which, however, do not include most of the militia of about ten thousand men, for whom the rolls are missing), nine John Fraziers are found.

(1) John Frazer, name appears on a list of those paid off at Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt).
(2) John Frazer, mentioned in the Loudoun Mss. in the auditor's office.
(3) John Frazier, appears at Chesterfield.
(4) John Frazor, appears on Botetourt list.
(5) John Frazier of Rockbridge County. Pensioner in 1835.

(6) John Fraser (Frazier) of the 4th Virginia Continental Line.
(7) John Fraseur, a pensioner living in Kentucky.
(8) John Frazer of the 11th, 13th, and 14th Virginia Continental Line.
(9) John Frazier (Fraiser, Frazior) of the 3d, 12th, 4th, 8th, and 12th Virginia Continental Line.

To comment on these cases:

(1) This was evidently a militiaman who finished brief service at Fort Pitt.
(2) The information is too incomplete to identify him, but he was not of the Continental Line, and hence excluded.
(3) Was perhaps a member of the militia, or perhaps identical with (9).
(4) and (5) are believed to be identical. This was almost certainly John Frazier of Rockbridge County, Virginia, who received a pension. From his pension record it is learned that he was born February 15, 1755, on Christian's Creek, Augusta County, Virginia, and entered the service there. He had previously served under Captain George Matthews against the Indians in 1774. In 1832 he was living in Rockbridge County, Virginia.
(6) This man also received a pension. From his pension record we learn that he lived in Prince Edward County, Virginia, until after the war when he moved to Montgomery County, North Carolina, where he was living in 1813. Possibly he was the John Fraser who served in Captain John Morton's company, Prince Edward County militia, being a private on June 28, 1781.
(7) John Fraseur had a pension. He was born December 25, 1765, in Virginia, and died February 5, 1841. He married Phebe Farren in 1791, and they lived in Kentucky.
(9) This John Frazier was possibly the same as (3) as both were at Chesterfield. Among the papers filed at the Virginia Land Office by the heirs of Colonel Thomas Spencer are receipts for clothing signed by the men under Spencer when he was a lieutenant in the 4th Virginia Continental Regiment. On September 28, 1777, Sergeant John Fraser (Frazer) signed for

clothing. On a size roll of "troops that joined at Chesterfield Court House," July 1, 1780, was John Frazier, aged thirty-seven years. He was entered as a planter from Hanover County, Virginia, with black eyes and hair, and dark complexion. He enlisted for three years. On July 3, 1783, he appeared as receiving pay as a sergeant of infantry. This was probably the Sergeant John Frazier named in *Document 44* of the House of Delegates, as cited by Mr. Stanard. Because of his age he could not have been James W. Frazier's grandfather.

From this list of nine soldiers, which includes all the Virginia Continental Line, the rolls for which are in the War Department, only number eight remains, and it is concluded that he was the John Frazier who was the ancestor of F. Frazier Jelke. This John Frazier was a private soldier in the 11th, 13th, and 14th Regiments of the Virginia Continental Line.

There were at least two other soldiers of the name of John Frazier, both in the militia. One was John Frazier whose pension record shows that he was born about 1742, and died in 1814 in Carter County, Tennessee. He married Hauer (sic) Graham. The other was Lieutenant John Frazier of Washington County, Virginia, a militia officer.

No record has been found at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, of the land located for John Frazier. The land records for that county are quite complete. There is no record at the Virginia Land Office of any land warrant issued to him. The writer has personally examined the records there, and has engaged persons expert in this field to make investigations. Nothing was learned from these agents. However, the record of his grandson on this point is convincing. Also in this connection a great-granddaughter of John Frazier has left a record that the family "entered land exactly where Chillicothe, Ohio, is now located, and that one hundred and sixty acres of land in the heart of that city belongs today to us. It was so wet and the family all had chills and fevers they left their watery land and canoed down the river to Louisville, Ky."

To consider briefly the possibility of service by John Frazier before the Revolution it should be recalled that he was born

between 1760 and 1765. The Old French War ended in 1762, and the only other Indian war, before the Revolution, was Dunmore's War, waged against the Indians in western Virginia for several months in 1774. There was a John Frazier who was a soldier in this war, but he is identified by his own statements as No. 5 of the Revolutionary soldiers listed above. The John Frazier of the Jelke line was too young for this war.

There was another Colonial soldier named John Frazier. He was a boy of nineteen, born in 1737, a labourer, originally from Scotland, who enlisted November 25, 1756, in Cumberland County, Virginia, to fight the French and Indians.

Application of James W. Frazier to Missouri Sons of the Revolution, 1896.
Application of F. F. Jelke to New York Sons of the Revolution, 1920.
Year Books, Missouri Sons of the Revolution, 1898 and 1900.
Virginia Magazine, 2: 47.
List of Colonial Soldiers of Virginia (Va. State Lib.) (1917), 40.
McAllister, Virginia Militia in the Revolution, 227, 233, 272.
Crozier, Virginia Colonial Militia, 87.
West Virginia Historical Magazine, 3: 23, 133.
Burgess, Virginia Soldiers of 1776, 317.
D. A. R. Lineage Books, 20: 45; 74: 334.
Evans, History of Ross County, Ohio (1917), 1: 223-224.
Report from H. B. Grace, abstracter, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Records from Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Records of Virginia State Library and Virginia Land Office.
List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Va. State Lib.) (1912) 1: 171, 2: (under John Frazier).
Report No. 1063, House of Representatives, 27th Congress, 2d session (1842).
Journal of House of Delegates of Virginia for 1834-35 (1835), Document 44 (1835).

John Frazier in Missouri

According to his grandson's statement, John Frazier married Rebecca Story shortly after the War of the Revolution closed, and his son Thomas was born in Virginia in 1796. The Story family is discussed elsewhere in this book.

Sometime after 1796 John Frazier, as stated previously, left Virginia to visit the land granted to him in Ohio, abandoned it, and had moved to Missouri before 1800 as he appears there in that year. Some few facts are available about his stay in Missouri, and a surmise may be made as to his reason for moving there.

Colonel George Morgan, a Virginian of excellent military repu-

tation, conceived in that restless period following the close of the Revolution an elaborate project to found a colony under the Spanish government near the mouth of the Ohio River. What he planned was a great city-state with a beautiful capital city. The colonists were to have the right of self-government and freedom from taxation. The plan at first appealed to the Spanish authorities, and Morgan was granted about three hundred miles of land along the Mississippi River, and he moved to this region, arriving in February, 1789, and set about establishing his chief city of New Madrid. His scheme eventually failed because the Spaniards withdrew their support and broke their promises after the notorious American, General Wilkinson, who was in Spanish pay, had complained that the whole project was inimical to his own designs. However, Morgan went ahead with his plans in a modified way.

Under date of April 14, 1789, Morgan and seven other men, representatives of the first seventy settlers, drew up a letter to the general public, inviting immigration. Among the offers made were "one city lot of half an acre and one lot of five acres, to be a very free gift to each of the 600 first settlers." This letter was published in the Virginia papers in August of that year, and it must have been this appeal which later brought John Frazier to New Madrid. He appeared in 1800 in Big Prairie on Lake St. Mary, near New Madrid, having first been in New Madrid. He presumably lived there or thereabouts until his death in 1806.

The principal settlement near New Madrid was located on Lake St. Anne, and among the first settlers there was Joseph Story, who was one of the settlers attracted by Morgan, and who was Deputy Surveyor under the Spaniards for the district. This name Story, reminding one of the name of John Frazier's wife, required an investigation to see whether there was any relationship. There was none, as Joseph Story was a son of William Story and his wife Jane (Appleton) Story of Boston, and his family is easily determined. Joseph himself was born in 1753, and married Catherine Seek at New Madrid in 1794. He had no children, but it is obvious that he was too young to have been the father of Rebecca Story who married John Frazier. Nor could Rebecca have been his sister as, although Joseph Story was one of eleven children, all his sisters lived in New England, and their careers are known.

Along the Bayou St. John, emptying into the Mississippi at New Madrid, was another settlement where Daniel and William

Frazier, noted by Houck as sons of John Frazier, were living in 1799. These two sons were at Tywappity in 1801, and on Lake St. Mary in 1802, both near New Madrid. (The extensive bottom on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, from the Scott County hills on the north to St. James Bayou on the south, and extending westward to Little River, was then and is still known as Tywappity Bottom.) In 1802 one Alexander Frazier is noted in the vicinity of the other Fraziers. The land records of New Madrid County do not begin until 1805, and therefore do not show the early holdings of the Fraziers.

It must be remarked that if Daniel and William Frazier were living apart from their father, in 1799, they were considerably older than their brother, Thomas Frazier. James William[3] Frazier's statement that his grandfather married soon after the Revolution is perhaps ambiguous, as, while the treaty of peace officially closing the war was signed on September 3, 1783, the fighting in Virginia had come to an end with the surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Daniel and William Frazier might therefore have been fourteen and fifteen or sixteen and seventeen years of age, respectively, in 1799. Their three residences between 1799 and 1802 do not indicate the actual ownership of land.

John Frazier (signing as Frazer) became ill and made his will on April 20, 1806, in the district of New Madrid, Territory of Louisiana, and it was proved before the local probate court on the following June 25th. Therefore, it is certain that he died between these two dates, and not in 1810, as the family records have it.

His will, which will be given here, mentions his wife Margaret and his children William, Daniel, Jane, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Hannah Frazer. All the daughters were unmarried, hence they were probably very young as marriages took place early on the frontier. William, however, who has already been noted as holding land, was made executor, so he was surely of age in 1806. No mention is made of a son Thomas. The name of the wife is given as Margaret instead of as Rebecca. There is a daughter Rebecca. These facts are unexplained. It can only be surmised that some of the children were born of an earlier wife, Rebecca Story, and that Rebecca had either died or been left behind with the infant Thomas Frazier, and that John had moved into the West with some of his

children, and had married again a woman named Margaret, whose surname is missing, and that there were children of this second marriage. It will be recalled that James William[3] Frazier, the grandson of John[1] Frazier, stated that his grandfather died in Missouri in about 1810. Houck's important *History of Missouri* with its painstaking discussion of all the pioneers shows no other John Frazier, and in spite of the omission of the name of the son, Thomas, from his will, there is no doubt as to the identification of this man.

The present Frazer (so spelled) family of Hannibal, Missouri, is presumably descended from William or Daniel, sons of John Frazier, if a relationship with the Hannibal Frazers does exist as stated by James William[3] Frazier. Mr. L. E. Frazer of Hannibal, Missouri, son of the late Dr. James W. Frazer, a leading representative of this branch, writes that he is unable to tell anything about his family and cannot locate the family Bible. The widow of Dr. James W. Frazer died in 1928, aged ninety-one years, therefore she was born in 1837, and her husband was probably born about the same time, so he might have been a son of William or Daniel Frazer.

The will of John Frazer as on record at New Madrid, seat of New Madrid County, Missouri, follows:

In the name of God Amen I John Frazer being weak in body by (sic) sound in mind memory & understanding do make and ordain this my last will and testament in form and manner as following

I will that all my just and lawful Debts be paid I will and Bequeath these few articles to my Dear and Loving wife Exclusive of any other part of the estate to witt

On gray mare Saddle and bridle or or any other beast I ma have in her place at my Deceace three piewter basons Six plates one Cow one Dutchoven one Ew the best Smoothing iron one wheel one dish this as adowery to do what She pleas with I bequeath each of the girls one Cow and Calf as abalance against two yoke of Stairs that the boys has and as much hoursel furnature as Dan Frazer had after my loveing wife has taken her third of house furnature Stock and farming utentials I will my sorrel horse saddle & bridle to my Som William Frazer in part of his Share of the moveable effects I will after this that all the rest of my property be Equally Devided amongst the Legates

I will that my Executors may sell all my Land at privit Sail when ever the think that the Can git areasonable price for it and then divide the price of it Equally betwen my Dear wife and Dan Frazer jane Frazer Rebecca Frazer Elizabeth Frazer and hannah Frazer

I nominate, and appoint my Dear wife Margaret Executrix and my son William Frazer Executor of this my Last will and Testament made published and Declared in presence of the witnesses following who have subscribed their name in presence of each other and of the Testator at the Testator Request Teritoy of Lousiani Destict of New madrid April 20th 1806

William Cox
John Wylie John Frazer
Charity x Cox
her mark

PROBATE

Territory of Louisana } ss.
District of New Madrid }

On the twentyfifth day of June One Thousand eight hundred and six; personally appeared before me the subscribed Judge of probate of the said district Charity Cox William Cox and John Wylie all of said district and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that they were present and say the above named John Frazer make sign publish and declare the foregoing to be his last will and Testament And that at his request the said William Cox and John Wylie signed their names and the said Charity Cox made her ordinary mark as witnesses thereto in the presence of the said Testator and in the presence of each other And in Testimony thereof hereunto Subscribed with me

Andrew Wilson, Judge of probate her
Charity x Cox
mark
William Cox
John Wylie

(claim)
1806 Dr. John Frasieur, Decd to Rich[d] J. Waters
April 19-
May 2

(Bill made out as above)

Notation
Jno Frasieur, Decd with R. J. Waters } a/c
$12.3

The executors were authorized to dispose of the real estate, and on April 23, 1816, William Frazier as executor conveyed to Samuel Hewett for $18.00 seventy-one and one-half arpens of the one

hundred and seventy arpens which John Frazier had received from Daniel Frazier. Hewett sold this land the same day for $100.00.

On August 30, 1818—twelve years after John Frazier died—"William Frazier, the only living executor of the will of John Frazier, dec." sold to David Trotter for $300.00, three hundred and ten arpens. This shows that the widow Margaret, who had been an executrix, had died before this date.

Probate and land records of New Madrid County, New Madrid, Missouri (Report by Merrill Spitler of New Madrid).
Essex Institute Historical Collections, 50: 299-304.
Houck, A History of Missouri (1908), 2: 108-143, 154-156, 162.
A Letter from New Madrid (1789).

Summary of Facts about John Frazier

JOHN[1] FRAZIER was born in or about 1760 in Scotland. He emigrated as a boy, and probably went to Pennsylvania, thence to the Blue Ridge Mountains and into the Shenandoah Valley, then northwest into the Monongahela River section. He served during the War of the Revolution, enlisting from Monongalia County as a private soldier in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of the Virginia Continental Line. He served three years. Soon after the Revolution he married REBECCA[3] STORY (see STORY). They were in Virginia as late as 1796. He then went to Ohio, sometime between 1796 and 1800, where land had been granted him at Redlands (now Chillicothe) for his services, but he abandoned this land which was therefore never recorded in his name, and had settled in Louisiana, in what is now Missouri, by 1800. He made his will on April 20, 1806, at New Madrid, and it was proved there June 25, 1806. He had evidently married again, as his wife Margaret was mentioned in his will. Nothing is known of her except that she survived him, but had died before August, 1818.

Descendants of John Frazier

John[1] and Rebecca (Story) Frazier had the following children:

(1) William[2], of age in 1806.
(2) Daniel[2].
(3) THOMAS[2], born in Virginia in 1796 (for whom see further).

John[1] Frazier had the following children, perhaps by his second wife, Margaret:

(4) Jane[2], unmarried in 1806.
(5) Rebecca[2], unmarried in 1806.
(6) Elizabeth[2], unmarried in 1806.
(7) Hannah[2], unmarried in 1806.

THOMAS[2] FRAZIER was born in Virginia, on February 1, 1796. The information supplied by his descendants is as follows:

"He was born in Virginia on February 1, 1796. He died in Westfield, Illinois, on April 10, 1877. In 1822 he married Anna Stark. She was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, on January 25, 1800, and died April 3, 1877. He fought in the Battle of New Orleans. He went to Kentucky first and later to Illinois."

From an examination of his record of service as kept in the War Department and of his application for bounty land, additional and varying facts are discovered. These show that he served during the War of 1812 as a private and corporal in Captain Zachariah Terrill's company in the 13th (Gray's) Regiment of Kentucky militia. He was in service from November 10, 1814, to May 10, 1815. He was promoted to corporal on February 1, 1815. He served in the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, and was in that vicinity two or three weeks later when his company was sent back to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and discharged there.

The War Department record has his name as Frazier, Frazer, and Frasure. In his own application for bounty land he signed as Frasure.

On November 6, 1850, Thomas Frasure, a resident of Clark County, Illinois, aged fifty-five years, applied for land as a bounty for his services in the War of 1812. In 1855 it appears that eighty acres had been granted him by *Bounty Land Warrant 5375.* It does not appear where this land was located. In 1855 Thomas Frasure stated he was a resident of Margaretta, aged fifty-nine years. In 1871, when he was a resident of Westfield, Clark County, Illinois, but evidently was writing from Coles County, Illinois, he stated to the Pension Bureau that he was aged seventy-five years, and that he had married Anne (sic) Stark in April,

1819, in Shelby County, Kentucky. It will be noted that Thomas Frazier's age, as given by himself, is in agreement with the family record in placing his birth in 1796.

Thomas Frazier's daughter-in-law, Mary Florence (O'Hair) Frazier, in the year 1916 gave to one of her grandsons, who wrote it down, an account of her father-in-law's experiences in the War of 1812. She said, in part, that "he was the son of John Frazier, who fought through the Revolution, and who came from Scotland. That Thomas Frazier walked from Louisville to New Orleans with one hundred others, and arrived the day before the Battle of New Orleans, 1815, in which he fought. His toes were out of his shoes from the long walk down the Mississippi. Six were killed and seven wounded from his company. They fought from trenches, where the river bends, five miles from Lake Panchetrain (Pontchartrain). General Jackson addressed the men and said to stand staunch. The British were three thousand and came in three ships. The Americans were only five or six hundred in the battle. A cannon ball fell within about ten feet, and they ran with water in their hats to put out the fuse, when the cannon ball exploded and killed one of the men . . . . After the battle Thomas Frazier returned to Louisville, where he lived, and later married Anna Stark." Mrs. Frazier also stated that Thomas Frazier with his children moved to a place in Clark County, Illinois, about 1830. They called this spot "Rich Woods" but it later was known as Westfield, and is still so called. There were about twenty-five or thirty other families in this group that settled Rich Woods. Thomas Frazier is buried in the Baptist cemetery two miles east of Westfield, his wife and his oldest married daughter, Catharine (Frazier) Redman, being buried beside him. Mrs. Frazier said that her father-in-law "spelled his name Frasure as he said 'z' is hard to make, but that his son James William Frazier spelled the name as he wrote it with the 'z' on his tombstone" (that is, on his father's tombstone).

ANNA[4] STARK was born on January 25, 1800, in Spencer County, Kentucky, and died April 3, 1877. According to the pension record of her husband she married Thomas Frazier in Shelby County, Kentucky, in April, 1819. The family record differs from this, in giving the date of the marriage as 1822 (see STARK).

Thomas[2] and Anna (Stark) Frazier had the following children:

(1) Louisa[3], born April 26, 1823.
(2) John[3], born September 25, 1825.
(3) James William[3], born January 23, 1828 (for whom see further).
(4) Mary A.[3], born January 30, 1830.
(5) Catharine[3], born February 9, 1835.
(6) Emily Jane[3], born August 22, 1837.
(7) Rebecca E.[3], born January 22, 1840.
(8) Emiline[3], born April 12, 1842.
(9) Thomas R.[3], born April 22, 1844.

James William[3] Frazier was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, on January 23, 1828. He died at Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, on June 29, 1913. He married on September 5, 1850, in Edgar County, Illinois, Maby Florence[3] O'Hair. She was born on October 28, 1830, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and died on September 27, 1925, in Los Angeles, California. She is buried in the Greasy Point Cemetery, north of Charleston, Coles County, Illinois (see O'Hair).

James William Frazier was taken by his parents in 1830, when he was a child of two years, to the new settlement in Clark County, Illinois, which they called "Rich Woods," as already stated. This was a region of virgin timber land, with few white settlers to be seen, and with close Indian neighbors. The boy served as his father's assistant on the family farm until his marriage, when he set up his own household. Four years later, in October, 1854, he took his small family to Coles County, Illinois, settling eight miles north of the town of Charleston on a piece of wild prairie land. He continued to live in this locality for the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1882 he retired from the farm, and went into Charleston to live. He was active in all community affairs, being particularly interested in the schools, and he served as a school officer as long as he remained in the county. He held several town offices, and was a director of the Clover Leaf Railroad during its construction. He was a member of the *Sons of the Revolution* in the State of Missouri from 1896 until his death.

James William[3] and Mary Florence (O'Hair) Frazier had the following children:

(1) Thomas Elsberry[4] (for whom see further.)
(2) Eliza Belle[4] (for whom see further).
(3) John Bunyan[4], born March 20, 1857, died, unmarried, on May 11, 1877.
(4) Louanna[4] (for whom see further).

Thomas Elsberry[4] Frazier, eldest child of James William[3] and Mary Florence (O'Hair) Frazier, was born October 5, 1851, at Westfield, Illinois, and died August 1, 1914, at Charleston, Illinois. On November 21, 1877, at Ezel, Kentucky, he married Lou Alice Swango, who was born December 27, 1856, at Ezel, Kentucky, and died November 1, 1914, at Charleston, Illinois. She was a daughter of Stephen and Caroline (———) Swango of Ezel, Kentucky. Stephen Swango was born December 1, 1818, and his wife Caroline on October 5, 1817. Thomas Elsberry[4] and Lou Alice (Swango) Frazier had the following children:

(1) James William[5], born November 23, 1878, at Charleston, Illinois. On December 18, 1906, he married Frances Dameron of Sedalia, Missouri. She was born March 24, 1888. They are at present living on the original farm entered by James William[3] Frazier. James William[5] Frazier prepared for college at the local schools and at the Hogsett Military Academy of Danville, Kentucky. In 1902 he graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of B.S. He is a well-known cattleman. In 1903 he began feeding Hereford cattle commercially, and has continued in this industry to the present time. He has won almost continually the award of Champion Hereford fat cattle in car lots at the International Fat Stock Shows at Chicago from 1915 to 1930. In 1918 he won the award of Grand Champion Car Lot Prize over all entries, and has established many world's records in this business. He is a director of the *Better Beef Association of America,* and a member of the *Sons of the American Revolution* in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have the following children:

(i) James William[6] III, born March 27, 1908, at Charleston, Illinois.
(ii) Virginia Dameron[6], born March 30, 1912, at Charleston, Illinois.
(iii) John Ferdinand[6], born December 25, 1918, at Charleston, Illinois.

(2) Lena Grace[5], born July 29, 1883, at Charleston, Illinois, died there October 9, 1908.

Eliza Belle[4] Frazier, second child of James William[3] and Mary Florence (O'Hair) Frazier, was born November 22, 1853, at Westfield, Illinois. She is living in 1930 in Los Angeles, California. On June 16, 1872, at Charleston, Illinois, she married Irvin Walter Sain. He was born in 1846 in Hocking County, Ohio, and died November 7, 1920, at Omaha, Nebraska. They had eight children, all born in Coles County, Illinois.

Louanna[4] Frazier, youngest child of James William[3] and Mary Florence (O'Hair) Frazier, was born February 20, 1859, near Charleston, in Coles County, Illinois. On April 24, 1879, at Charleston, Illinois, she married John Faris[3] Jelke. He was born February 6, 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio (see Jelke). Mr. and Mrs. Jelke are living in 1930, at Chicago, Illinois.

War Department Records.
Pension Bureau Records.
Family Records.

THE STORY FAMILY

John Story —
Thomas Story — Mary
Rebecca Story — John Frazier
Thomas Frazier — Anna Stark
James William Frazier — Mary Florence O'Hair
Leuanna Frazier — John Faris Jelke
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

John[1] Story is the first of this line known, and the information available about him, as about most of the Scotch-Irish settlers, is meager. However, it is known he was a trader, and in business in Pennsylvania as early as 1740. His home was in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in that section which is now in Lancaster County. His trading operations carried him as far as Carolina, as his estate was sued in 1750 for seven steers he bought from John Rutledge in Carolina. John Story and John Rutledge were perhaps partners at a later date, as they executed a joint bond as traders to William Blythe of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1742, and again on April 11, 1743. Both John Story and John Rutledge followed the tide of Scotch-Irish immigration into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and settled in Augusta County. Nothing is known of their life there before John Story died, sometime before August, 1750, when his estate was sued by James Rutledge. The name of John Story's wife is not known.

Thomas[2] Story is known to have been the son of John[1] Story, as Thomas was sued as the administrator of John's estate in 1750. He is first recorded in Augusta County in 1745 when he bought of Andrew Cathey six hundred and seventy-five acres, "a tract lying & being on the Middle River of Shanando in the County of Augusta." In 1746 he appeared twice in court, once as a plaintiff, and once as a surety. On May 18, 1749, he was made constable, an important office for the time and place, showing he was of mature years and of good standing in the community.

Strangely enough, on the same day and at the same place a John Frazier was made a constable. This was not the John Frazier who was the Jelke ancestor, but was a member of the Augusta County family and probably a relative. It shows, at least, another case of close association between the two families. Thomas Story was in serious trouble in 1752, when he was charged with receiving stolen goods, but apparently the case was never tried. Like his neighbors a Thomas Story worked on the public roads in 1767, either Thomas[2] Story or his son of the same name. Thomas Story appeared in court actions in 1754, 1758, 1761, 1764, and 1769. We know his wife's first name was MARY, as she signed deeds with him, but her surname is lost. On July 28, 1774, Thomas Story "of the Parish and County of Augusta being now well stricken in years and under bodily affliction but perfect in mind and memory" made his will. Although apparently of advanced years then, and in bad health, he lived three years longer, as his will was not presented for probate until August 20, 1777. In his will (which will follow in full) he mentioned his wife Mary, his sons James[3], Thomas[3], John[3], and his daughters Rebecca[3], Martha[3], Sarah[3], Elinor[3], Elizabeth[3], and Mary[3]. The inventory of his estate will also be given.

The son James[3] was the eldest and was executor for his father. The son Thomas[3] went to Greene County, North Carolina, and had died by 1782, leaving a widow, Ann, and two sons, Thomas[4] and John[4]. Thomas[4] was born in May, 1768, which would indicate that Thomas[2] Story had been married early as his son, Thomas[3], must have married by 1767.

However, all of Thomas[2] Story's daughters were unmarried in 1774, when he drew his will, and perhaps they were the children of a second marriage. Their father provided that their share of his estate should be two years' rent from a certain piece of property, this rent to be taken in turn over a period of twelve years, and this also would seem to indicate that the daughters were rather young and not expected to be in need of money. The accounts of his estate also have an item "for schooling the orphans." The daughter Elizabeth[3] left the State with another family about 1787. The daughter Elinor[3] married Isaac Snedecor on May 22, 1787.

It is believed that the daughter REBECCA[3] STORY married JOHN[1] FRAZIER, ancestor of F. Frazier Jelke and John F. Jelke, Jr. She was apparently of the proper age, and hers was the only family of

the name of Story in the whole of Augusta County. Close to her lived a large Frazier group. John[1] Frazier was born in or about 1760 in Scotland and died between April and June, 1806, at New Madrid, Louisiana, now Missouri. The marriage took place soon after the Revolution (see FRAZIER).

No record of military service exists for John[1] or Thomas[2] Story.

Some attention was paid to Thomas Story of Philadelphia, an intimate friend of William Penn, who made Story his first Keeper of the Great Seal and Master of the Rolls. This Thomas Story was educated for the law, but became a minister of the Society of Friends, and was active in the Society in America. He married, in 1706, Anne Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, President of the Council of Pennsylvania. It seems certain that they had no children, and there is nothing known to associate this Thomas Story with the western part of Virginia.

Thomas Story's Estate

The will of Thomas[2] Story from Will Book 5, page 530, County Clerk's Office, Augusta County, Staunton, Virginia.

In the name of God amen I Thomas Story of the Parish and County of Augusta being now well stricken in years and under bodily afflecten but perfect in mind & memory thanks to Almighty God who gave it and Calling to mind the uncertainty of Life and the Certainty of death it being appointed for all men one to die I do hereby make my last will and Testament in manner and form following and first I recommend my Soul to God who gave it and my body to the Earth whence it was taken to be buried in a christian like and decent Manner at the discretian of my Executrix and Executor hereafter named and as for what worldly Substance it hath pleased God to bestow uppon me it is my Will & disire that it be disposed of as followeth and first I allow all my just debts & funeral charges to be duly paid within Convenient time after my decease by my Executrix and Executor and what remains to be disposed of as followeth and first I leave and bequeath to my beloved Wife Mary my Dwelling house and that part of my land Joining to it as far as the Green lane and likewise all my Personal Estate while she remains my Widow and at her death or Marriage which shall first Happen I Leave and bequeath the said piece of Land to my beloved son Thomas and to his heirs for ever, but if if (sic) my Wifes Marridge shall first hapen I allow all my Personal Estate which I hereby leave in her hands for the Support of her and my children to be sold to the best Advantage and be equally divided betwixt her and my Children and to my beloved son James I leave and bequeath one hundred & Seventy five Acres of my land Joyning to John Stuarts line and Samuel Himds Line and to my beloved son John I leave & bequeath One hundred and fifty acres

of my land to be laid off Joyning to John Givens and Pat. Crawfords Line and to his heirs & Afsignes for ever after the term and time of twelve years during which time I allow it to be rented out and the rent to be paid to my Daughters as follows to my Daughter Rebecca the first two years rent and to my beloved daughter Martha I leave and bequeath the next two years rent and to my beloved daughter Sarah I leave and bequeath the next two years rent and to my beloved daughter Elinor I leave & bequeath the next two years rent and to my beloved daughter Elizabeth I leave & bequeath the next two years rent and to my beloved daughter Mary I leave & bequeath the next two years rent and I do hereby Nominate Constitute and Appoint my beloved Wife Mary and my trusty & beloved son James to be Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament & I do hereby revok disanul and disallow all former & other Will or Wills heretofore made whether by Word or writing ratifying aproving & Conferming this only as my Last Will & Testament In Witnefs Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of July 1774

Sealed Published & Declared
In presence of
Edward Rutledge
William Kerr
Samuel Bell

Thomas Story (L S.)

At Court Continued and held for Augusta County by Authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia August the 20th 1777

This Last Will and Testament of Thomas Story deced was proved by the Oaths of Samuel Bell and Edward Rutledge two of the Witnefses thereto and Ordered to be Recorded and on the motion of James Story the Executor therein named who made Oath According to Law Certificate for Attaining a probat thereof in due form is Granted him he having with Security entered into and Acknowledged their Bond According to Law.

Inventory of Thomas Story's Estate

The amount of the sale of the personal Estate of Thos Storrey Desest Sold by James Storey Executor of the said Thos. Storey. at publick Vandue Agreable to the last Will and Testament of said Thomas Storey August 27th 1777.

	£	s	d
1 Black Cow and Calf	5	9	0
1 Yallow Cow & heifer Calf	4	0	0
1 Yallow Cow & bull Calf	5	0	0
1 Black and White Cow	6	0	0
1 Brown and White Cow	5	0	0
1 large Black Cow	6	0	0
1 Brown Cow	3	0	0
1 young Bull	2	10	0
1 Bull Calf and Yearling heifer	2	5	0
1 Brown Steer and heifer Calf	2	1	6
1 Black Heiffer & black Steer	4	19	1

	£	s	d
2 Sheep	2	6	6
3 Sheep	1	15	3
4 Sheep	4	10	0
1 Bay Horse	27	0	0
1 Bay do	6	1	0
1 Stack of Hay	4	2	0
1 Stack of do	6	1	0
1 Stack of do	3	0	0
1 Cask	12	0	0
7 Hoggs	5	10	0
5 Hoggs	2	6	0
7 Hoggs	3	0	0
2 Stacks of wheat	20	0	0
1 Stack of oats	6	3	0
1 Stack of oats	7	8	0
1 Stack of Oats	1	10	0
1 Plow and Irons	2	1	9
1 Hemp Brake and Harrow			0
1 peace of Leather			7
Some Wool		4	1
1 Barrel		4	0
A Sack wheat, bars & Geers	4	10	0
2 Hoes		10	0
1 hay fork		2	0
1 Dung fork		6	0
1 Mattock		15	0
Sum old Iron		8	10
A Quantity of Yarn	1	11	0
1 Tramel	1	1	0
1 Box		5	0
1 Spinning Wheel		19	0
1 Metal pot & hooks	3	0	0
1 Old pot and hooks		5	3
1 Tramel	1	3	1
1 Spade and a pan		7	0
1 Mettle Pot	2	19	4
1 Pot		16	9
1 Hoe		8	1
18 Geefe	1	17	0
Sume Cotton Yarn	1	10	0
1 Field of Corn at pr Acre	2	16	8
1 Field of Corn at pr Acre	5	10	6
Hens	4	17	6
1 Churn		2	7
1 Razor and Hone		3	1
1 Bible 2 of	1	0	0

	£	s	d
1 Corner Cupbord		17	6
1 flax Hackel		9	0
1 Smoothing Iron		3	0
2 Cards		3	7
A peace of Leather		3	7
Sume old Books		3	7
2 Old Gunns		2	0
1 Looking Glafs	1	6	0
A Quantity of Barley	2	6	0
A Bed and bed Clothes	6	6	0
1 Cuting Box and Steel		8	6
1 Saddle	2	6	2
Sume old Clothes		5	0
A Bed Tick and Som Cloths		10	0
2 Old Sifters and a Candlestick		2	1
2 Bedsteads		5	0
1 Chair and Box		7	6
Sume Wool @ 2/	1	4	6
A Barrel		2	2
A Bowl		1	2
An Old Chest		14	7
A Dough Trought		2	7
An Old muskit		10	0
2 Bead Cords		4	3
An Old chest and Branding Iron		3	2
A pair of Steelyards	1	0	2
half Bushel tub		6	6
2 pails and a Dish		7	1
An Old hoe		2	6
Six Spoons 4 knives St		10	0
An old Churn		1	2
Yarn to Neel Hughes		9	2
One Bull to Neel Hughes		7	0
Archibald Dixon Tools		2	7
1 Barrel to James Storry		4	7
2 Hoggs		16	2
A little Bill		1	7
By mistake in Wool	3	1	3
By Corn	41	14	7
By Cash at Time of Vendue		10	0
Total Amount	279	17	10

At a Court held for Augusta County October 21st 1783. This account of the Sale of Thomas Story deced being Returned is ordered to be Recorded

		£	s	d
1777	The Estate of Thomas Story deced To James Story Executor of the said Thomas Story			
Augt	To Cash paid Allen crier to the Vendue		13	0
Jan 1777	To Cash paid George Craig for Whistry for the Vendue	6	12	0
1778	To Paid Patrick Crawford for Butter		12	0
1779	To Paid William Allison as p Receipt	1	5	0
1778	To Paid James Hess for Smith work		8	9
1777	To paid Timothy Laul for Dinner	5	0	0
1778	To paid Jacob Barrier for Smith work		7	0
	To paid John Poage for Surveying the land	2	5	0
1777	To paid John Sadler	1	18	6
	Paid W. Gabriel Jones his He	1	10	0
	Paid for paper		2	0
Jan 1779	Paid James Land for settling the Vendue		8	0
	Paid to James Anderson Clerk to Vendure	12	10	0
	Paid Gerald Phelin for Schooling the Orphans ..	6	8	0
1777	Paid Wm Kyle for making a Coffin	2	0	0
1781	Paid 300 Bushels Corn for repairing Fences on Thomas, an Orphans land	3	0	0
1779	Paid William Curry DS for John Story	15	16	7
	Ditto to paid for Thomas Story	22	12	0
1778	To paid John Poage, Sheriff for John Story	2	12	6
	Ditto for Thomas Story	3	15	0
	Do for Clerks notes		8	4
1781	To paid John Campbell Collector of additional Tax for raising 80 Soldiers in Augusta	214	8	4
1780	To paid George Moffett Sheriff for Sarah & Thomas Story as pr Rect	40	0	0
1781	To paid Joseph Mathews DS for Sarah & Thomas Story as per Rect	214	8	4
Oct 1782	To paid Alex Robertson Collector of Specific Beef and Clothing		4	0
1782 Nov.	To paid John Stuart Collector of additional tax for raising Troops		4	6
	To paid James Davis DS for Thomas Story	1	0	0
1777	To paid Peter Hogg for fees		15	0
1783	To paid Michael Bowyer for fee		15	0

The above Credits Except what is to be taken out of the Rents. brought to Specie by the Scale

Amounts to £9 8*s* 4*d*

		£	s	d
1777	By the amount of the personal Estate Sold Vendue Augt 27th 1777 as per Inventory rendered	269	16	10
1778	By Rent received Specie	6	5	0
1779	By do——— do ———	6	5	0
1780	By do——— do ———	6	5	0
1781	By do——— do ———	9	0	0
	Specie £	27	15	10
	The personal Estate Viz £269.16.10			
	Reduced to Specie by the Scale amount to	34	1	3
	Exclusive of Rent do of Cash £10 at 3 rates is	3	6	8
	CR To paid by the Ectr for Rents & Taxes for Thos. Story	7	17	0
	The personal Estate Exclusive of Rents to Cash in Specie ..	37	7	11
	The Credits except what is to be taken out for Rents, is in Specie	9	8	4
	due	27	19	7
	The Exectr Dr to Rents recd in Specie	27	15	10
	Cr. due for Taxes & Expenses for this Story	7	17	0
	due	19	18	13

Agreeable to an Order of Court to us derected to Adjust and Settle the Estate of Thomas Story deced. We have Examined the whole, and Reduced it to Specie according to the Scale Agreeable to the Several Vouchers this 25th of Sept 1783

John Poage
Alexr Robertson

At a Court held for Augusta County Octr 21st 1783 ————————. This Account of the Admm. of the Estate of Thomas Story deced. was reported pusuant to an Order of Court, and Ordered to be Recorded.

Teste.

Virginia Magazine of History, 34: 139.
Bolton, The Scotch-Irish, 280 note.
Chalkley, Abstracts of Augusta County, Va., Records, 1: 197, 388, 307, 411, 430, 433, 13, 56, 94, 304; 3: 583, etc.
Records in Office of County Clerk of Augusta County, Staunton, Va.
Records of Virginia Land Office, Richmond, Va.
Pennsylvania Magazine, 5: 185; 11: 46; 12: 187.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Collections, 6: 204, 210.
Buchanan, Descendants of William Shippen (1877), 3-4.

THE STARK FAMILY

John Stark —
Archibald Stark — Eleanor Nichols
Samuel Stark — Elizabeth Powers
Jonathan Stark —
Anna Stark — Thomas Frazier
James William Frazier — Mary Florence O'Hair
Louanna Frazier — John Faris Jelke
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

There are several families of the name of Stark, Starke, or Starks to be found among the early settlers in this country. The New Hampshire family, founded by Archibald[1] Stark, is the best known, chiefly because of the fame of General John Stark, a son of Archibald Stark. A James[1] Stark, who is usually stated to have been a brother of Archibald[1] of New Hampshire, settled in Virginia, and founded what is usually called the Stafford County, Virginia, family. This James[1] Stark married Elizabeth Thornton, and died in Stafford County on April 12, 1754. There was also in Virginia an apparently unrelated family, usually spelling its name as Starke, which settled in Prince George and York Counties, and intermarried with the Bollings, Daingerfields, and other well-known Virginia first families.

Another Stark family, apparently not related to the others, was that founded by one Aaron[1] Stark who died in Groton, Connecticut, in 1685. This is frequently called the Connecticut family, and a grandson of Aaron[1] Stark, namely Christopher[3] Stark, settled at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and established what is known as the Pennsylvania family.

The descendants of these various families are widely scattered. At an early date representatives of the New Hampshire, Stafford County, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania Starks appeared west of the mountains, and the name is now found in many places.

Published accounts of the various Stark families are very confusing, and there is no adequate printed genealogy of any of the

branches, except perhaps for the work entitled *The Aaron Stark Family,* which was published in 1927. Even this recent book gives a somewhat curiously abbreviated and incorrect account of the founder of the family. Aaron[1] Stark did not, as stated, first appear about 1653 in Stonington, Connecticut. He was at Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1639, where he was repeatedly convicted of serious offenses. Moreover, he was not, as is also stated, a soldier in King Philip's War, which occurred when he was about sixty-seven years old, but he served under Captain John Mason in the Pequot War of 1637.

Archibald[1] Stark, the first of the line with which this account is concerned, was born in Scotland. It is usually stated that he was born in Glasgow, but it seems likely that his early home was Dunbarton, and that his father did not move to Glasgow until at least some of his children were born. The father was named John Stark, and he was a merchant at Glasgow.

The name Stark is not a Scottish one, and it is believed to have first appeared in Scotland among the German soldiers who were sent as mercenaries by Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, against Henry VII, and who, when defeated, fled to the north.

When Archibald Stark died in 1758, his age was stated on his gravestone to be sixty-one, which would make his year of birth 1697, and that year is the one usually given. However, another record gives the names and years of birth of John Stark's nine children, and states that Archibald was born in 1693.

Most accounts of the family state that Archibald Stark was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. The writer has a report from the University authorities stating that the munimenta of the University for the years 1450-1727 have been consulted, and only one person of the name of Archibald Stark appears. This name is under the date of February 27, 1702, under the following heading:

"Nomina discipulorum in tertia classe qui hoc Anno Academian ingressi fuerunt sub praesidio Magistri Joannis Tran."

It is most improbable that the Archibald Stark who was born in 1693 or 1697 was a student at the University of Glasgow at the age of five or nine years.

John Stark, Archibald's father, moved his family to Londonderry, Ireland, and he probably died there. It was at Londonderry that Archibald Stark married Eleanor Nichols, and his brother, John Stark, married her sister, Elizabeth Nichols. The sisters were natives of Scotland. James Stark, assumed to be another brother of Archibald, married Elizabeth Thornton at about the same time.

In 1720 Archibald Stark, in company with a number of other Scottish Presbyterians, started for New England to join some of their neighbors and co-religionists who had settled at or in the vicinity of Nutfield, New Hampshire (later, Londonderry, New Hampshire). The vessel on which they sailed was overcrowded, and the voyage was a very uncomfortable one, even before the plague of smallpox broke out. Several passengers died, including the children of Archibald Stark. When the ship reached Boston, it was not permitted to discharge its passengers because of the smallpox on board, but was sent to the desolate coast of Maine, where the present town of Wiscasset stands, to spend a year in quarantine. There the winter was endured with much suffering. It was not until the summer of 1721 that the survivors of the group of settlers reached their new homes in New Hampshire.

Archibald Stark first settled at Nutfield, which was named Londonderry in 1722. The first mention of him on the New Hampshire records is in 1723 when two grants of land were made to him, one on June 18th, and the other on July 19th. His home was about two miles south of the village of East Derry, on the direct road to Kilrea. In 1736 his house was burned down, and he did not rebuild, but moved his family to the vicinity of Derryfield (later Manchester), New Hampshire. His new home was at Amoskeag Falls on the Merrimac River, and his house was standing in recent years. His farm is now part of the State Industrial School land.

In his early years at Amoskeag Falls, Archibald Stark was the leader and chief support of a community which bore his name, being called Stark's Fort, Stark's Place, and Stark's Company. The section in which he was living was subject to constant danger of attack by the Indians, and in the summer of 1746 the construction of a large and more conveniently situated garrison post was entrusted to Archibald Stark, who is styled "Lieutenant." Assisted by his neighbors, Archibald Stark built on the west shore

of the Merrimac, at the outlet of Swager's, what became known as Stark's Fort, a large and substantial garrison of about 125 feet square. His troubles were not over, however, and on March 9, 1747/8 (present 1748) he addressed a strong petition to the authorities of the province. In it he states he "has lived at said Place for the term of ten years last past and has at his own cost Built a Garrison there of considerable Strength & Conveniency." He says "there are upwards of twenty families settled there" and adds: "Your Petitioner has been at great charges to bring his Plantation there to the Condition it is now in & laid out all his substance for that purpose." He requests that he be supported with soldiers, and ends: "His Fortune Depends upon it, and it may be his life as well as others." The Assembly on March 11, 1747/8 gave orders that men be enlisted to guard the frontier, including "Stark's Garrison at Amoskeage."

In 1748 Archibald Stark petitioned for a grant of land for a township, and on December 14th of that year it was "Voted that Mr. Stark and ye Compa to be his Associates have ye tract of land adjoining to Capt Jno Goffe & Associates to consist of Six miles Square." This was probably the place called Starkstown for fourteen years in honor of Archibald Stark, although he never lived there. The town was incorporated in 1765, and renamed Dumbarton after Dunbarton (with the change of a letter), the old home in Scotland of Stark and his fellow settlers. However, the six miles square tract may have been an addition to Stark's Fort as the formal grant of Starkstown to Archibald Stark was not made by the Masonian Proprietors until 1751. Captain Goffe lived somewhere north of Cohas Creek. The property could probably be definitely identified with further study.

The last mention of Archibald Stark before his death, other than a reference to his ownership in 1755 of a pew or seat in the Derryfield (Manchester) meeting house, was in 1753 when he headed a list of signers of a protest about the proposed abandonment of a new road. The signers called themselves "Residents in the Towns Adjoining to the Merrimack River" and all four of Archibald's sons signed—Archibald, Jr., William, Samuel, and John.

Archibald Stark died on June 25, 1758, at or near his home. He was buried in a small rural cemetery south of Amoskeag Falls, on the east side. All the bodies were removed in 1854 to another

cemetery, and about 1893 Archibald Stark's remains were finally deposited in the Stark family lot in Stark Park, Manchester. The original tombstone still exists.

Archibald and Eleanor (Nichols) Stark had the following children who survived:

(1) Anna[2], married William Gamble. She died January 28, 1805.
(2) William[2], born April 1, 1724. Married Mary Stinson.
(3) John[2], 1728-1822, the famous Revolutionary general.
(4) Samuel[2] (for whom see further).
(5) Archibald[2], Jr., married Mary Anderson.
(6) Mary[2], married Hugh Conway.
(7) Jean[2].

Samuel[2] Stark, son of Archibald and Eleanor (Nichols) Stark, was born on October 8, 1736, either at Nutfield (Londonderry) or Derryfield (Manchester), the year 1736 being the one when his father moved from one town to the other. He died at Conway, Carroll County, New Hampshire, March 16, 1809. His wife was Elizabeth Powers, who was born in 1739, and died at Conway on March 10, 1818.

The first mention of Samuel Stark was in 1753, as noted above, when he signed, with his father and brothers, a protest against closing a new road. He is next found on the records in 1765, when, on October 31st, grants of two thousand acres each to Lieutenant Hugh Sterling of Londonderry, Lieutenant Samuel Stark of Derryfield, and Lieutenant Archibald Stark of Dumbarton were "made in consideration of services in our Independent Company of Rangers" in the last French and Indian War. Lieutenant Archibald was the brother of Lieutenant Samuel Stark. On June 1, 1799, the inhabitants of "Sterling's Location, and Archibald Stark, Samuel Stark's Location" petitioned to be annexed to the township of Conway, which had been founded in 1765. By an act approved June 14, 1800, these tracts were annexed to Conway, and Samuel Stark is supposed to have spent his later years there. However, he was taxed as late as 1808, the year before his death, in Manchester.

The details of Samuel Stark's services in the last or "Old" French War are not known. He almost certainly served under

the notorious partisan leader, Major Robert Rogers. Rogers' famous corps of rangers at one time consisted of at least ten companies, including one or two companies of Indians. Samuel Stark's more noted brother, John Stark, commanded a company under Rogers, as did another brother, William Stark. All four brothers seem to have been officers of Rogers' Rangers. Unfortunately, only a few fragments remain of the rolls of the ranger companies.

Samuel Stark appears on the tax lists of Manchester regularly from 1765 to 1808. After his death the widow, Elizabeth Stark, appears as late as 1817. Samuel Stark's name is frequently in the town records, and he held all the offices of the small community. He was constable, selectman, surveyor of highways, tax collector, petit juror, and grand juror. He is usually called "Ensign" or "Lieutenant" on the records.

When the War of the Revolution came, he was one of those to sign the "Association" of 1776, a roll of supporters of the patriot cause. He was a member of the local Committee of Safety in 1776 and 1777. He was engaged in raising and paying the local militia. When the new State government was to be considered in 1781, he was a member of the committee to study the matter.

Samuel[2] and Elizabeth (Powers) Stark had the following children:

(1) JONATHAN[3], (for whom see further).
(2) Samuel[3], 1766-1839, married Rebecca Whittaker.
(3) Robert[3].
(4) Polly[3], 1771-1820, never married.
(5) Betsy[3], 1772-1812, married her cousin, John Stark.
(6) Annie[3], 1775-1849.
(7) Fanny[3], 1779-1865, married a Burbank.
(8) John[3], married Abigail Coombs.

JONATHAN[3] STARK was born in New Hampshire, at Derryfield or Conway, in 1764. Practically nothing is known of his life in New Hampshire. There was a man of this name who served as a private in the Continental Army in 1776, with a detachment of New Hampshire men. At that time Jonathan Stark was only twelve years old, and, while there are several known cases of Revolutionary soldiers of such tender years, it is not certain this

soldier was he. No other Jonathan Stark has been found in the New Hampshire family at this date.

Jonathan Stark signed a petition in 1794, but there is no other mention of him on the records of Manchester or of Derryfield or of the State of New Hampshire. It appears that he left New Hampshire about 1795, and went west, by way of New Jersey, to Clark County, Indiana. He later appears in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The tradition among his descendants is that he was one of eight children, and was a relative of General John Stark. The names of his children are names frequent in the New Hampshire Stark family.

Jonathan Stark was a Baptist preacher, and, by tradition, served during the War of 1812 as a captain of militia. There is no official record of this military service. The War Department has a record of the service of a Jonathan D. Stark, who was a private in Captain William Kelly's company of infantry, 2d Regiment, Indiana Militia, on duty from January 16, 1813, to March 2, 1813, but there is no proof that this was the Jonathan Stark of this line.

The information given about Jonathan Stark is far from satisfactory, but it was obtained with great difficulty. It is largely based on a manuscript history of the *Clark-Fancher-Stark Families* compiled by the late James R. Clark of Maunie, Illinois. He seems to have been in communication with the children of Jonathan Stark. These children were not much older than Mr. Clark.

The writer has been recently informed that the Indianapolis *Star* of March 10, 1929, states in a genealogical article that the Anna Stark who married Thomas Frazier was a daughter of James Stark of Stafford County, Virginia, by his first wife, Jane Fristoe. This statement is quite certainly incorrect. Jane Fristoe was the first wife of James Stark, and she died in Virginia. James Stark had sixteen children, eight by each marriage, and there was no Anna among them. The writer, after considerable study in Virginia of Stafford County records, feels rather dubious about the claims of many of the descendants of those Starks who settled at an early date beyond the mountains that they are of this Stafford County family.

The name of Jonathan Stark's wife has not been learned. His children moved to Decatur County, Indiana, at or near Greensburg, about the year 1826. Jonathan, the father, died in 1823.

Jonathan[3] and ——— Stark had the following children:

(1) Enoch[4], married Gillie Carroll.
(2) Caleb[4], born July 9, 1793, died 1876. Married Anna Boone.
(3) Abner[4], married Persis Boone.
(4) Philip[4], married Elizabeth Robbins.
(5) ANNA[4] (for whom see further).

ANNA[4] STARK, according to the family record, was born January 25, 1800, in Spencer County, Kentucky. It is established by Thomas Frazier's own pension record that his wife was an Anna Stark. Jonathan Stark's family, as given above, is the only one in the vicinity in which there is a daughter Anna, and as Jonathan had a son Caleb—the only child whose date of birth has been found—born in 1793, it seems certain that the Anna Stark born in Spencer County in 1800 was his daughter. This county is next to Jefferson County where her father is supposed to have settled. She died April 3, 1877. According to the pension record of her husband, which differs somewhat from the family record, they married in Shelby County, Kentucky,—next county to both Jefferson and Spencer—in April, 1819. According to the family record they were married in 1822. Her husband was THOMAS[2] FRAZIER, who was born in Virginia on February 1, 1796, and died on April 10, 1877, in Westfield, Illinois (see FRAZIER).

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Willey's Book of Nutfield, N. H. (1895), 15, 16-18, 303-308.
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New Hampshire Provincial Papers, 5: 570, 573, 903.

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Derryfield Records, 1:12, 103, 170, 187, 192, 211, 232, 267, 280, 360, 363, etc.; 2:9, 62, 12, 32, 54, 79, 104, 143, 148, 204, 169n, 64, 65, 69, 294, 281, 303, 337.
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Report of Adjutant General of New Hampshire (1866), 2:117, 129n, 140, 158-159.
Manchester Records, 3:22, 112, 117, 215; 4:21, 32.
Kentucky researches.
Pension record of Thomas Frazier.

Elizabeth Tribbett O'Hair Monument
at Brick Chapel, Indiana

THE O'HAIR FAMILY

Michael O'Hair — Elizabeth Tribbett
John O'Hair — Elizabeth Hardwick
Mary Florence O'Hair — James William Frazier
Louanna Frazier — John Faris Jelke
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

The name O'Hair appears in different forms very early in Ireland. It seems to have first been spelled O'h-Ir, and to have later been modernized into such spellings as O'Hir, O'Hayer, O'Hare, and O'Hair. According to the traditional Irish pedigree, the family is descended from Slioch Ir, who was the son of Ior and the grandson of Cathal Ruadh, who was killed in 1401. The pedigree is carried back in their typically careless manner by the Irish genealogists who state that Cathal Ruadh was fifteenth in descent from Biobhsach, who, in turn, was sixty-fourth in descent from Milesius of Spain, the Irish monarch. Milesius is claimed to have been thirty-fifth in descent from Adam, and the Irish pedigrees supply all intervening generations. However, there seems to be no doubt that the family of O'Hair appears for many centuries in Irish records.

Michael[1] O'Hair is the first of this line of whom definite record exists. According to his descendants he was born in Ireland on September 11, 1749, and emigrated from Newry, County Down, Ireland, about 1775. He died near Hazel Green, Kentucky, about 1813, as one account has it, or in 1819, according to another version. His first actual appearance on American records is as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. His service in the war was quite varied. He was a private soldier in the company of Captain John Hay, 9th Virginia Continental Regiment, and fought with both Virginia and Pennsylvania recruits in the southern campaign, under Generals Morgan and Greene, participating in the battles of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court

House, and other important engagements. On a "list of State Soldiers and Seamen who have received Certificates for the balance of their full pay," prepared agreeable to an act of the Virginia Assembly passed in the November session of 1781, Michael Oharro appears as a soldier of cavalry, drawing on May 27, 1783, the sum of $67.10. He also served as a private soldier in the adventurous campaign of General George Rogers Clark to reduce the British posts in "the Illinois country." General Clark, then a lieutenant-colonel under the commission of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, started to enlist troops in Virginia early in 1778, and was in the field about a year, conquering practically all the Northwest territory. Presumably, Michael O'Hair was with him throughout the expedition. When Virginia surveyed and allotted an area of one hundred and fifty thousand acres on the north-west side of the Ohio River for award to the veterans of this campaign, Michael O'Harrow, his name being variously spelled on the rolls, received the usual share of the private soldier, one hundred and eight acres. O'Hair got eight acres in plat 149, and one hundred in plat B 121. This land given to the soldiers was situated in Clark, Floyd, and Scott Counties in the present State of Indiana. It is not known whether Michael O'Hair ever took up this land. It is certain that he never drew a pension for his services in the Revolution.

After the war Michael O'Hair settled in Kentucky, ten miles south of Lexington, in what is now Jessamine County. Here he married for the first time, but the name of his wife is not known. His wife bore him four children, but then died, and her husband moved on to the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, then in Clark County, where he settled and married for the second time. This wife was named ELIZABETH TRIBBETT. She was an orphan, born in Virginia in 1768, and they were married in April, 1793. At about the beginning of the nineteenth century O'Hair was living at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and he moved from there about forty miles into the mountains, settling near Hazel Green, Kentucky. It was here he died, and he was buried in the old county graveyard within a mile of Hazel Green. His widow died in 1839 and is buried at Brick Chapel, Indiana, where a handsome monument to her has been erected by her descendants. She had a second husband, Josiah Bryant.

Michael[1] O'Hair and his first wife had the following children:

(1) Thomas[2], who moved to Edgar County, Illinois. In 1820 he lived about five miles south of the present Paris, Illinois. Afterward he went to Texas, where he is said to have fought under General Sam Houston at San Jacinto.
(2) Sallie[2].
(3) Betsey[2].
(4) Katie[2].

Michael[1] O'Hair and his second wife had the following children:

(5) JOHN[2], born in 1793 (for whom see further).
(6) William[2], who was among the first settlers in the old Fairfield Precinct, present town of Sims, Edgar County, Illinois, in 1824-1825.
(7) James[2], whose descendants settled in Greencastle, Indiana. Among them is Frederick O'Hair, now President of the Central National Bank of Greencastle.
(8) Michael[2], born July 10, 1801, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. He settled at an early age in Morgan County, Kentucky, and there married, on November 16, 1820, Lucretia Boyles who survived him. In October, 1825, he took his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to Illinois. Four horses, two with pack saddles, took the family and all their goods. They settled in the old Fairfield Precinct, present town of Sims, Edgar County, Illinois, living on a farm on Big Creek, five miles south of Paris. There Michael remained until his death on March 16, 1875. He had ten children, five surviving him. He was twice sheriff of the county and was in this or other public office for thirty years. One of his daughters, Sibby N., married Asa J. Barber, banker of Paris, Illinois, and other surviving children were John W., William S., Jesse, and Daniel B. O'Hair.
(9) Washington[2].
(10) Nancy[2].
(11) Polly[2].
(12) Sibley[2].
(13) Rose Ann[2].
(14) Eleanor[2].

JOHN[2] O'HAIR was born in 1793 in Kentucky, and died in 1886 in Edgar County, Illinois. His first marriage took place in Kentucky, but the name of his wife is not known. After four children were born she died, and John O'Hair married as his second wife ELIZABETH (also called ELIZA) HARDWICK of Kentucky. Not long afterwards he went by horseback to Edgar County, Illinois, to which section he had been preceded by his half-brother, Thomas[2] O'Hair, and his two full brothers, William[2] and Michael[2] O'Hair. John joined his brothers in Sims, Edgar County, in 1830. He built a substantial house there, remembered as containing the first spiral staircase in the county.

The children of John[2] O'Hair by his first marriage were:

(1) Henderson[3].
(2) Ellen[3].
(3) Sibby[3].
(4) Sidney[3] (a daughter).

The children of John[2] O'Hair by his second marriage were:

(5) Elsberry[3].
(6) MARY FLORENCE[3], born October 28, 1830 (for whom see further).
(7) John Henry[3], born March 1, 1835; died October 7, 1872. He married Nancy Evaline Swango of Kentucky on March 27, 1859. She survived him. He served Coles County as sheriff. Issue:
    (i) Emma[4], born October 3, 1861, married William Overstreet.
    (ii) Wigfall S.[4], born August 11, 1864. Resides at Paris, Illinois. A daughter, Lucille, married Albert E. Smith of Escondido, California.
    (iii) Frank Trimble[4], born March 12, 1870, in Edgar County, Illinois. Married in Paris, Illinois, May 10, 1905, Ruth Harding Huston. He attended De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, was admitted to the bar, is prominent as a lawyer and banker at Paris, Illinois, and served in the United States House of Representatives, 1913-

1915. Their children are Ruth Frances[5], (born 1907) and Huston Harding[5] (born 1918).

(8) James[3], born March 18, 1837; died August 27, 1866.
(9) Nelson[3].
(10) Jesse Ogden[3], born August 22, 1847; died April 18, 1918.
(11) Sarah[3], born August 26, 1849; died February 8, 1916.

Mary Florence[3] O'Hair was born October 28, 1830, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and died September 27, 1925, in Los Angeles, California. She is buried in the Greasy Point Cemetery, north of Charleston, Coles County, Illinois. On September 5, 1850, in Edgar County, Illinois, she married James William[3] Frazier. He was born January 23, 1828, in Spencer County, Kentucky, and died June 29, 1913, in Charleston, Coles County, Illinois (see O'Hair).

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O'Hart, Irish Pedigrees (1923), 1: 299-303, 344-345, 857, etc.
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Family records.

THE FARIS FAMILY

John Faris — Louisa Edison
John Faris — Grace McDonald
Louisa Taylor Faris — Christopher Ferdinand Jelke
John Faris Jelke — Louanna Frazier
Ferdinand Frazier Jelke
John Faris Jelke, Jr.

John Faris was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and is said to have been a son of George Faris, "gentleman." John Faris, who was engaged in the linen business, did not come to America. He married Louisa Edison, and had the following children:

(1) John (for whom see later).
(2) Louisa.
(3) David.
(4) James.
(5) Jane Eliza, died young.

John[1] Faris was born in 1799 in or near Newry, county Down, Ireland. He is said to have attended the University of Dublin, but he was a millwright by occupation. About 1832-1833 he emigrated to the United States of America, his sister Louisa coming with him, as well as his own family. He had married Grace McDonald in 1830 in Ireland. She was born there in 1809, the daughter of Samuel McDonald and his wife, Mary Harvey of Newry, county Down. Samuel McDonald was born in 1786, and came to America, living in Cincinnati, Ohio, and dying there on February 17, 1849.

John Faris died on January 9, 1884, in Lexington, Kentucky, and is buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife, Grace (McDonald) Faris, died on January 10, 1884. They had the following child:

Louisa Taylor[2] Faris, born March 5, 1831, in County Armagh, Ireland, and brought to this country as a baby. She married on

March 5, 1855, in the Central Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, CHRISTOPHER FERDINAND[2] JELKE, who was born in Nordhausen, Germany, on September 29, 1829, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 16, 1905 (see JELKE). She died at Cincinnati on February 18, 1916.

Family records.

THE CLARKE FAMILY

Joseph Clarke — Alice Pepper
Benjamin Clarke — Dorcas Morse
Theophilus Clarke — Rachel
Caleb Clarke — Phebe
Benjamin Clarke — Abigail Hunt
Benjamin Clarke — Lucy Howe
Charles Clarke — Caroline Elizabeth Fletcher
Charles Edes Fletcher Clarke — Mary Lowell Chamberlain
Elizabeth Minot Clarke — John Faris Jelke, Jr.

Joseph[1] Clarke sailed for New England on March 20, 1630, from Plymouth in old England, on the ship *Mary and John,* of which Captain Squeb was master. He is supposed to have been born in County Suffolk, England, in 1597. He died at Medfield, Massachusetts, on January 6, 1684. He married Alice Pepper or Peppitt at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1640. She may have been a widow at the time of this marriage, and it has been surmised that she was one Alice Brass who came to New England in 1635, then aged fifteen years, and was, therefore, born in or about 1620. She died at Medfield, Massachusetts, March 17, 1710.

Joseph Clarke arrived at the Massachusetts coast on May 30, 1630, and first settled at Dorchester, now part of Boston. On November 22, 1634, he, with twelve other men, were given a "grant of six acres of land for their small and great lotts, at Naponsett, betwixt the Indian feild and the mill." This is the only reference to him on the Dorchester records.

It is supposed that Clarke returned to England and came back to Massachusetts in 1635. On the ship *Constance,* which sailed from London on October 24, 1635, were "Jo. Clarke" aged thirty-eight years, and Alice Brass, aged fifteen years, and students of the family history have believed that these passengers were Joseph Clarke and the girl he later married.

On March 4, 1634/5, Joseph Clarke was admitted at Dorchester to the rights of a freeman. At some time between that date and the fall of 1640 he removed to Dedham, Massachusetts, where he

was one of the earliest proprietors. He subscribed to the covenant of government at that settlement at some date after it was drawn on July 18, 1637. For about ten years he appears frequently in the Dedham records. On the twenty-eighth of the "7 month called September 1640" the records state that, as Edward Allen had granted Joseph Clarke one acre of land "next Vine Brook" for "setting his house upon," there is now granted to Clarke one acre adjoining this other acre "to make a house lot." There was also given him on that date six acres of planting land. On the eighteenth of the tenth month (December), 1643, Clarke was granted "a smale parcell of vpland adioyninge to his sixe acre lot." On October 29, 1644, he received three more acres of upland. On January 13, 1644/5, he asked for a piece of upland to straighten out his property and "to shorten his fence," and it was ordered that someone "view" the property. The next month, on February 4, 1644/5, he was given three acres and three rods of woodland.

Joseph Clarke's house in Dedham was valued at £5.4.0 in 1648. The most valuable house in the town was taxed at forty-five pounds, but only a few places were worth more than twenty-five pounds. In 1648 and in 1649 Clarke paid small taxes of a few shillings. On January 22, 1650, he was granted three acres. The last reference to him on the Dedham records was on December 18, 1651: "Nath Coaleburn is assigned to receaue of Joseph Clarke 15s wch is due to the Towne from Meadfield in pt of paye for that 4 bushels of wheate wch the said Nathaneel did lende to ye town to pay for the Bell."

Apparently in 1651 Clarke had moved to Medfield, Massachusetts. He was one of the first thirteen settlers of that town, and was made freeman there on May 18, 1653. He had a house on the west side of South Street. In 1660 he was selectman of Medfield. However references to him on the records are few. On February 27, 1665/6, he was one of a committee to appraise a stray animal. His office of selectman, of course, was an important one in the community.

The name Clarke or Clark was a frequent one in early New England, and there were other Joseph Clarkes in the colonies. There was a Joseph Clarke who received pay on March 24, 1676, for services in King Philip's War in that year. The leading genealogy of this particular Clarke family states that

this soldier was Joseph Clarke of Medfield. This is possible, but as the same genealogist states that Clarke was born in 1597, his age at the time of the Narragansett War seems to make it unlikely that he served in it. His son of the same name seems the more reasonable person to whom to ascribe this military service.

Joseph[1] and Alice (Pepper) Clarke had, among other children, a son,

BENJAMIN[2] CLARKE, born at Dedham, Massachusetts, on February 9, 1643/4. He died at Medfield, Massachusetts, on December 1, 1724. On November 19, 1665, at Medfield, he married DORCAS MORSE. She was born August 24, 1645, and died at Medfield on July 14, 1725.

Benjamin Clarke was by trade a wheelwright. He became one of the leading citizens of Medfield, and was for seventeen years a selectman and for two years a deputy to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1668 he had a grant of a house lot "near the way as you go out at Nantasket." His house was on the present Main Street, opposite where Pound Street enters it. In 1676, during King Philip's War, he was burned out by the Indians, but he rebuilt on the same spot. His new house stood for a great many years, and was known as the "Peak House" because of its curious roof.

Benjamin[2] and Dorcas (Morse) Clarke had, among other children, a son,

THEOPHILUS[3] CLARKE, born September 25, 1670, in Medfield, Massachusetts. His first wife was named RACHEL, but her surname is unknown. She died and he married, secondly, one Elizabeth. Little is known of Theophilus Clarke. He lived at Medway, Massachusetts. A son, by the first marriage,

CALEB[4] CLARKE, was born at Medfield, Massachusetts, September 24, 1705. He married PHEBE, surname unknown, and together they lived in Sudbury, Massachusetts. A son,

BENJAMIN[5] CLARK, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744, and died at Marlborough, Massachusetts, April 15, 1829. On October 19, 1768, at Sudbury, he married ABIGAIL HUNT. She died at Marlborough on February 11, 1830, aged

seventy-nine years, hence she was born in or about 1751. It is possible and even probable that Benjamin Clarke served in the War of the Revolution, but the details of his service cannot be determined, as the records of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in that war show thirty-four entries for men named Benjamin Clark or Clarke. The Benjamin of Marlborough did not enlist from Framingham, as has been stated, as the Framingham soldier was twenty-eight years old in 1781, and therefore was born in or about 1753.

Benjamin[5] and Abigail (Hunt) Clarke had a son,

BENJAMIN[6] CLARKE, born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, April 2, 1778. He first married at Marlborough on January 28, 1801, Catharine Eustis. She died at Marlborough on February 23, 1820, aged forty-one years. He married, secondly, at Marlborough on December 7, 1820, LUCY HOWE, a daughter of Josiah Howe. She died at Marlborough on March 21, 1845, aged fifty years, three months and twenty days. Benjamin Clarke died at Marlborough on June 22, 1842. A son, by the second wife,

CHARLES[7] CLARKE, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, December 7, 1831, and died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, April 6, 1893. He married at Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 8, 1855, CAROLINE ELIZABETH FLETCHER. She was born February 26, 1834, a daughter of Timothy Clark Fletcher and his wife, Eliza Ann Morse Edes. She died at Rye, New York, in June, 1924. A son,

CHARLES EDES FLETCHER[8] CLARKE, was born October 13, 1863, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He is living in 1930 at Rye, New York. On February 25, 1891, he married MARY LOWELL[10] CHAMBERLAIN. She was born October 21, 1870, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and died in January, 1926, in New York City (see CHAMBERLAIN). Mr. Clarke married, secondly, Elizabeth M. Smith. A daughter, by the first marriage,

ELIZABETH MINOT[9] CLARKE, was born August 17, 1897, at Andover, Massachusetts, and married June 1, 1922, at New York City, JOHN FARIS[4] JELKE, JR. He was born July 29, 1887, at Covington, Kentucky (see JELKE).

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, 3: 511-512.
Tilden, History of Medfield, Mass. (1887), 347, 348.
Medfield, Mass., Vital Records, 34, 40, 130, 200, 201.
Morse Genealogy (1903), 10.
Fletcher Genealogy (1871), 95-96.
Descendants of Robert Fletcher (1881), 158, 179.
Hudson, History of Marlborough, Mass. (1862), 351.
Marlborough, Mass., Vital Records, 55, 56, 239, 353.
Sudbury, Mass., Vital Records, 33, 182.
Suffolk County, Mass., Deeds, 1: 43.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 1: 398.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 102.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families, xlix.
Dedham Records, 1: 2; 3: 3, 71, 99, 103, 106, 109, 113, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 168, 189, 193.
Boston Record Commissioners' Report, 4: 9.
Clarke, Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (1896), 5-6, 11, 17, etc.

THE CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY

Henry Chamberlain	—	Jane
William Chamberlain	—	
Nathaniel Chamberlain	—	Abigail Rogers
Freedom Chamberlain	—	Mary Soule
Nathaniel Chamberlain	—	Sarah Foster
Nathaniel Chamberlain	—	Eleanor Whitman
Zechariah Chamberlain	—	Sarah Carroll
Levi Chamberlain	—	Abigail Felton
Cyrus Nathaniel Chamberlain	—	Anna Elizabeth Garland
Mary Lowell Chamberlain	—	Charles Edes Fletcher Clarke
Elizabeth Minot Clarke	—	John Faris Jelke, Jr.

Henry[1] Chamberlain came from Hingham, county Norfolk, England, to New England on the ship *Diligent* in 1638. He appears on the existing parish register of Hingham, in England, but his parentage is not disclosed, and the date and place of his birth are unknown. He died at Hull, Massachusetts, July 15, 1674. His wife was named Jane. She came to this country with him, and survived him for at least a year.

The ship *Diligent* sailed from Ipswich to London and from London to New England, arriving at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on August 10, 1638. It brought not less than one hundred thirty-three passengers under the leadership of Reverend Robert Peck, who had been deposed in 1637 by Bishop Matthew Wren from the parish of Hingham which he had held since 1605. Peck, who was one of fifty ministers deposed by Bishop Wren in two years, was followed to New England by many of his congregation, some of his parishioners selling out their property at greatly reduced values in order to accompany their leader to the New World. Among the passengers on the *Diligent* was Daniel Cushing, who was later town clerk of Hingham, Massachusetts, for twenty-nine years, and who, late in life, probably after 1680, wrote in his diary a "list of such persons as came out of the town of Hingham and towns adjacent, in the County of Norfolk, in the Kingdom of England, and settled in New Hingham." On this list he gives: "1638:

Henry Chamberlin, shoemaker, his wife and his mother and two children came from Old Hingham and settled at New Hingham—5 (persons)."

It is known that the mother of Henry Chamberlain, who came to New England with him, was named Christian, but nothing else is certainly known of her. It has been suggested that she was probably the "Mrs. Chamberlain, widowe, sister to Mr. Israel Stoughton," who received on May 14, 1645, an allowance of a cow or five pounds in money from the General Court of Massachusetts Bay as part of a grant by one Andrews. Except for the fact that Christian (———) Chamberlain was still living in 1645 and that the Stoughtons were a Dorchester family and may have known the Chamberlains, there is nothing known to support this theory. Christian (———) Chamberlain died at Hingham, Massachusetts, April 19, 1659, aged eighty-one years, and so must have been born in or about 1578.

Henry Chamberlain settled in the new town of Hingham on arriving in New England and remained there about twenty years. In 1638 he was granted land in Hingham, and on March 13, 1638/9, was admitted to the freeman's right. On February 4, 1660, he sold for three pounds "all yt my lott containing two acres of upland be it more or less as it was given me be ye Towne of Hingham, lying and being in ye towneship of Hingham aforesaid in ye field called the Plaine Necke, near unto ye hill called Rocky Hill." In this and other deeds he is called a blacksmith and shoemaker. He removed across Broad Bay to Hull, a distance of some two or three miles, about 1661, and there lived until his death. In all later references to him in the records he is called a blacksmith.

His will was dated December 8, 1673, and proved July 29, 1674. His wife Jane was mentioned in the will and survived him. The inventory of his estate, taken April 27, 1675, showed that he owned at the time of his death a five acre lot in Hingham, a lot at "Old Planters' Hill" and ten acres on "the Plaines." His name is to this day perpetuated in Hingham by Chamberlin Run and Chamberlin Swamp, but no member of the family descended from him has lived there for two hundred years. Jane, the widow, and her sons made a joint deed of Henry's house, carpenter houses, lands and meadows in Hingham to Thomas Sawyer on March 3, 1674/5.

Henry and Jane (———) Chamberlain had, among other children, a son,

William[2] Chamberlain, who was born probably about 1620 in England and died October 22, 1678, at Hull, Massachusetts. He married twice, but the names of both wives have been lost. The first marriage took place about 1651, and this wife died at Hull about 1660. About 1661 William Chamberlain married his second wife, the mother of his four youngest children.

William Chamberlain on November 9, 1647, bought a house and lot of Francis Smith, situated on the west side of Washington Street, in Boston, between Boylston and West Streets. On January 4, 1648, he assigned this lot back to Smith and removed to Hull before August 27, 1654. In Hull he lived on the east side of Quaker Lane. He was selectman about 1658, and townsman in 1669. The inventory of his estate shows that he took care of his parents in their old age. In 1657 the proprietors of Hull granted and confirmed to him eleven lots of lands in Hull, namely, two lots of six acres in Hull village, a lot at "Peddock's Island," one at Hog Island, and other lots at Strawberry Hill, White Head, and Sagamore Hill. Also a meadow lot and another meadow lot at Lincoln's Rocks, and another meadow lot at "Huett's Poynt." At the same time the proprietors confirmed his deed from Thomas Jones of Langley's Island, now a part of the town of Hingham.

The *History of Hingham (1893)* states that William Chamberlain served in King Philip's War.

William Chamberlain died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted on January 14, 1678/9, to his sons John and Job Chamberlain. The personal estate amounted to £523.0.0, which was a large amount for the times. Among other papers relating to the settlement of the estate is one referring to "an estate fallen to us by the death of our grandfather and grandmother who lived and died at our father's."

William Chamberlain had by his first wife, among other children, a son,

Nathaniel[3] Chamberlain, who was born September 4, 1659, probably at Hull, Massachusetts, and died in Pembroke, Massachusetts, September 22, 1716. He married September 19, 1681, at Scituate, Massachusetts, probably in Friends' Meeting, Abigail Rogers. She was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, November 3, 1663, a daughter of John Rogers, a member of the Friends Society,

and a granddaughter of John[1] Rogers of Marshfield. The date and place of her death are not known.

Nathaniel Chamberlain resided at Scituate from 1681 to 1690, at Hull from 1690 to 1695, and at Scituate, or that part set off as Pembroke, from 1695 to his death. He was certainly at Pembroke from 1712 on. He had grants of land in Scituate in 1693. He owned land in Duxbury in 1710, but there is no record that he lived there. He was a weaver and husbandman and, with his wife, a member of the Quaker sect. The Friends' records at Scituate show that on August 31, 1690, he was about to remove from Scituate to Hull. He purchased land in Scituate or in the present Pembroke or Hanson on October 25, 1697. On October 6, 1698, he and his wife, Abigail, "late of Hull now of Scituate," deeded to his brother William Chamberlain, also a Friend, and a weaver in Hull, his rights in his old house and lot in Hull. The inventory of Nathaniel's real estate amounted to £200. He and Abigail (Rogers) Chamberlain had sixteen children. A son,

Freedom[4] Chamberlain, was born June 15, 1697, in Scituate, Massachusetts. The date of his death does not appear in the Pembroke records. On April 5, 1722, at Pembroke, he married Mary Soule. Her parentage is not known, but she was probably a descendant of George Soule, passenger on the *Mayflower,* as are practically all the Massachusetts Soules. A son,

Nathaniel[5] Chamberlain, was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, September 24, 1722, according to the Pembroke records, but the year may have been 1723 as he was ninety-one years old at the time of his death in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on March 26 or 27, 1814. He first married, at Pembroke, December 15, 1743, Sarah Foster, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (Bonney) Foster. She died in Pembroke on September 8, 1765. Her death was also recorded at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where the information was added that she died in her thirty-ninth year. Chamberlain married as his second wife on March 19, 1767, Deliverance Snell. This marriage was recorded in both Pembroke and East Bridgewater. These two towns are less than ten miles apart, and Nathaniel Chamberlain may have lived between the two towns and kept up connections with both. He had lived at Han-

over, Massachusetts, for a time after his first marriage. "Deliverance Snel wife of Nathaniel Chamberlain" died at Pembroke on April 29, 1771. Very probably he married a third wife, also named Deliverance, as the East Bridgewater records show the death of Deliverance, widow of Nathaniel Chamberlain, "of old age," at eighty-six years, on April 4, 1814.

A soldier named Nathaniel Chamberlain served in the Louisbourg expedition of 1745 under Major Seth Pomeroy, but it may not have been the Nathaniel of this sketch, as Pomeroy's company was chiefly composed of Northampton men.

There seems to be no doubt that Nathaniel Chamberlain served in the War of the Revolution. He was one of the minutemen who rose at the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775. At this time he was a corporal in Captain Thomas Turner's company of Colonel Anthony Thomas' regiment. He was in service three days. He appears as a sergeant in Captain Turner's company of minutemen, Colonel John Bailey's regiment, which was encamped with Brigadier General Thomas' Brigade on January 10, 1776. On March 5, 1776, he was again in service, marching in a company commanded by his brother, Captain Freedom Chamberlain, on an alarm at the taking of Dorchester Heights. His service was five days on this occasion. He was also a sergeant under Captain Turner, in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and marched on September 28, 1777, to Rhode Island. This service extended for one month and three days.

Nathaniel and Sarah (Foster) Chamberlain had, among other children, a son,

NATHANIEL[6] CHAMBERLAIN, who was born on June 20, 1745, in Hanover, Massachusetts, according to family records. In 1767 in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was published the intention of his marriage to ELEANOR WHITMAN. There is no record of the marriage, but it is assumed that they were married that year. Eleanor Whitman was born in 1739, the daughter of Zechariah and Eleanor (Bennett) Whitman. Nathaniel Chamberlain and his bride took up their residence in Pembroke, Massachusetts, immediately after their wedding, and their seven children were born there, the first in 1768. Later this family lived in New Salem, Massachusetts. One of the children, Cyrus[7] Chamberlain, studied

medicine in New Salem, and was one of several physicians in this Chamberlain line. Another son,

ZECHARIAH[7] CHAMBERLAIN, was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, November 30, 1773. On May 12, 1796, in Pembroke, he married SARAH CARROLL. Her name appears in the town records as Cerril, but in the records of her children the spelling is given as Carroll. Nothing is known of her origin, there being no other Carroll entry on the Pembroke records of her time. Presumably both Zechariah Chamberlain and his wife died in New Salem, where they lived, but the records of that town previous to 1855 were destroyed by fire, and confirmation cannot be found. According to the family record, Zechariah Chamberlain died in New Salem in 1837. A son,

LEVI[8] CHAMBERLAIN, was born in June, 1800, according to the family record. The New Salem records show his birth in New Salem and his death there on December 21, 1864, aged sixty-four years, eleven months, and two days, which would show that he was born on January 19, 1800. On May 18, 1823, he married ABIGAIL FELTON, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Daland or Deland) Felton of New Salem. She was born March 22, 1803, and died December 16, 1865.

Levi Chamberlain was a physician, as were three of his sons. He practiced in several Massachusetts towns, including New Salem, Brimfield, Barnstable, and Greenwich.

Levi and Abigail (Felton) Chamberlain had the following children:

(1) Eliza, who died young.
(2) George Felton, who was born March 28, 1827, at Brimfield, Massachusetts. He became a physician at Brimfield.
(3) CYRUS NATHANIEL (for whom see further).
(4) Sarah Carroll, who was born in 1832, and died June 25, 1857, aged twenty-five. She married Joseph Bowles.
(5) Warren Clinton.
(6) Helen Maria, who was born November 27, 1837, at Greenwich, Massachusetts. In 1862 she married Rev. William A. Lloyd of Chicago, Illinois.

(7) William Henry Harrison, who died young.
(8) Myron Levi, who became a well-known physician in Boston.

Cyrus[9] Nathaniel Chamberlain was born March 8, 1829, at West Barnstable, Massachusetts, and died July 18, 1899, at Andover, Massachusetts. He married on January 16, 1864, Anna Elizabeth Garland, a daughter of Dr. George Waterhouse Garland and his wife, Elizabeth Minot Bowker of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Anna Elizabeth (Garland) Chamberlain was born May 27, 1842, and died July 7, 1917.

Cyrus Nathaniel Chamberlain studied at the New Salem Academy, and began the practice of medicine about 1850 in Granby, Massachusetts. After a few years he moved to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was practicing there when the Civil War came. On June 21, 1861, the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Henry S. Briggs of Pittsfield, was mustered in, with Cyrus Nathaniel Chamberlain as regimental surgeon. The place of muster was Hampden Park in Springfield, and the regiment was formed of men from the four western counties of Massachusetts. Dr. Chamberlain was promoted to Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on April 13, 1863. His rank was that of Major until the end of the war. He was the organizer and commandant of the Letterman General Field Hospital at Gettysburg, and did other important service. On October 5, 1865, he was mustered out and honorably discharged, and the following day was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, Volunteer Force, United States Army, "for faithful and meritorious service." After leaving the Army he resumed the practice of medicine, being associated with his father-in-law, Dr. Garland, in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He later moved to Andover, Massachusetts.

Cyrus Nathaniel and Anna Elizabeth (Garland) Chamberlain had the following children:

(1) Helen, who was born April 29, 1865, and married Adolph Edouard Dick on April 20, 1898. Mrs. Dick is a resident of Winter Park, Florida.
(2) Martha Lawrence, who was born March 21, 1867, and died October 21, 1870.
(3) Mary Lowell (for whom see further).

MARY LOWELL[10] CHAMBERLAIN was born October 21, 1870, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and died in January, 1926, in New York City. She married February 25, 1891, CHARLES EDES FLETCHER[8] CLARKE, who was born October 13, 1863, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and is living in 1930 (see CLARKE).

Drummond, John Rogers of Marshfield, Massachusetts (1898), 8-10.
Deane, History of Scituate, Massachusetts (1831), 231.
Report of Chamberlain Association, 1906-1907 (1908), 31-40, 44-45.
Report of Chamberlain Association No. 5 (1902), 18-20, 60.
Barry, Historical Sketch of Hanover, Massachusetts (1853), 264-265.
Pembroke, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 57, 58, 251, 395.
Harding, A Chamberlain Genealogical Record (1907), 1-3, 5-7.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 1: 353.
de Forest, Journals and Papers of Seth Pomeroy (1926), 32, 53, 71.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 3: 96.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 3: 470.
History of Hingham, Massachusetts (1893), 1: 194, 237; 2: 121.
Smith, Muster Rolls of Pembroke During the Revolution, 4, 20, 25.
Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, 3: 257-258, 268.
Descendants of John Whitman (1889), 50, 108.
Dwelley and Simmons, History of Hanover, Massachusetts (1910), 82-83.
Pierce, Foster Genealogy (1899), 528.
East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 183, 343, 344.
Massachusetts in the War 1861-1865 (1889), 196.
War Department Records.
Vital Records of New Salem, Massachusetts (unpublished).
Felton Family (1886), 133, 204-205.
Historical Celebration of Brimfield, Massachusetts (1879), 179.
Family Records.
Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, 1: 65; 2: 54.

UNRELATED FRAZIER FAMILIES

As is elsewhere said in this book in the discussion of the origin of John[1] Frazier, considerable time was devoted to a study of the Frazier families of Augusta County, Virginia. There is no published genealogy of these Fraziers and the notes of these researches seem worth preserving. Moreover, there was probably some relationship between John[1] Frazier and the other Fraziers of Augusta County.

There was one community of Fraziers in Augusta County so large that much attention had to be paid to it in order to learn whether John Frazier was of this family. Eventually, as explained, it developed that he was not. The material discovered about this family will be briefly given.

A John Frazier married Isabella Moody, daughter of Robert and Isabella Moody, and they lived somewhere in Pennsylvania. The father-in-law, Robert Moody, died, and his widow kept his property. Thereupon, John Frazier's two brothers-in-law, Robert and James Moody, wanted to go to Virginia and induced John Frazier and his wife, their sister, to go along. In 1749 all three men appeared in Augusta County, and each got a grant of about four hundred and seventy-two acres, the three pieces being contiguous. John Frazier lived at the head of Long Meadow Run, only about a quarter of a mile from Robert Moody's house. Frazier was a constable on May 18, 1749. He did not live long, being killed by some accident, leaving a group of six small children. He died intestate, and his widow and his two eldest sons, Samuel and James, divided up most of the estate.

Robert Moody, uncle of the Frazier children, then took into his employ two of the children, John and Ann, the boy to work on the farm, and the girl in the house. Meanwhile, James Moody's wife died, and he was induced to go to live with his daughter Rebecca, wife of William Ledgerwood, Jr. Shortly afterwards he sold out his land to a step-son, Robert Wilson, and when his money was all gone the Ledgerwoods seem to have practically thrown him out. He returned to his brother Robert Moody, "naiked and destitute of

ye means of support," and Robert Moody induced John and Ann Frazier to take care of James Moody. They did so on the understanding that they would get Robert Moody's estate. Robert Moody made his will December 15, 1786, and died a few days later. In this will he left his property to his nephew John Frazier and his niece Ann Frazier. The children of his brother James Moody then sued for the estate, but the will was upheld.

John Frazier, Sr., and his wife Isabella Moody had six children: Samuel, James, John, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Ann. The son Samuel married Mary ——— and died in 1809, leaving the following children: John Watkins Frazier (who married Margaret Paul in 1802 and died about 1827, leaving several children), James Frazier (known as "Hill James" and "Big James"), who married Polly ——— and was living as late as 1824), Samuel Craig Frazier (who married twice and had a son Franklin), and Isabella Frazier (who married James Paul in 1801).

James Frazier, son of John and Isabella (Moody) Frazier, was a captain in the militia. He married Ann ———, and died in 1814, leaving a son William.

Of the three daughters of John and Isabella (Moody) Frazier, Rebecca married William Berry, Elizabeth married a Mr. Hill, and Ann seems to have remained single.

Particular attention was paid to John Frazier, son of John and Isabella (Moody) Frazier. He was baptized in 1743 at the Augusta Stone Church. As already told, his father died when he was young, without leaving him anything, and "from a little boy" he worked for his uncle, Robert Moody. However, before Robert Moody died, John Frazier had some property, as in 1782 he was taxed for one horse and three cows, and by 1784 had three horses and fifteen cattle. Moody left him his house and two hundred acres. John Frazier appears later on tax lists as owning 472 acres, and in 1810 this 472 acres was carried as belonging to "John Frazier's heirs." It will be recalled that the family tradition in the Jelke family is that their ancestor John Frazier died about 1810. It was necessary to give special study to this John Frazier who died in 1809. It now seems certain that the two John Fraziers were not the same. In the first place, the ancestor in question did not die in 1810, but in 1806, as appears in a discussion of his stay in Missouri. Secondly, John Frazier of Augusta County made his

will on May 24, 1809, and it was proved on June 26th of that year, and in this will he left all his property to his brother James and to his nephews, the sons of Samuel Frazier, showing that John almost certainly had no wife and no children.

Besides this family group of Fraziers in Augusta County there were others of the name living in the same vicinity or elsewhere in the Shenandoah Valley.

In 1746 a William Frazier received two grants of land on the south side of the Shenandoah, and in 1753, 1755, and 1756 he received more land, one piece being an island in the Shenandoah. He died in 1764, and left two sons, David (the elder) and James. This son David continued active in old Augusta County after his father's death. Until then he lived in Albemarle County, Virginia, and he continued to hold land in Albemarle. He appeared on the tax lists in Augusta as late as 1798. His wife was named Barbara. They must have died in another county than Augusta as their wills were not found. Sometime between 1782 and 1785 they lived in Monongalia County, Virginia. There was no John Frazier in this family.

In 1748 a Robert Frazier received two hundred and twenty-six acres on Collins Branch in Augusta County, which he sold in 1752. In 1753 he had a lot on the southern branch of the Shenandoah, and he was active in land transactions until 1771, when he must have moved on to another county. His wife was named Frances.

A John Frazier and his wife Martha appear in the records of Frederick County, Virginia, from 1744 until 1816. In 1744 he was a servant boy aged thirteen years. In 1793 he became delinquent in taxes which were not paid until 1816. Obviously, this John was not the one who was the Jelke ancestor.

In Shenandoah County a Thomas Frazier appeared in 1797, when he married Polly, daughter of Andrew Crist. Thomas appears on the records of Shenandoah County until 1825.

In Rockingham and Cumberland Counties, Virginia, lived John Frazier, who made his will on June 6, 1781, and died early in 1791. His wife was named Jennet (Janet), but he had no children, naming in his will his brothers Joseph, George, and William Frazier, and his sister, Molly (Frazier) Galloway.

Samuel Frazier lived on Christian's Creek, Augusta County, and made his will May 19, 1798. The will was proved September 26, 1803. It named the widow, Mary, sons William and James, and

daughters Jean and Ann. The son William married, and was living in Augusta County as late as 1814.

Alexander Frazier appeared in a court action in Augusta County in 1784. This was the only mention of him. It is, of course, possible he was the Alexander Frazier who was in New Madrid, Missouri, with the John[1] Frazier under inquiry.

As early as 1746 one Patrick Frazier had a daughter Ann baptized at the Old Augusta Stone Church. The following year his son William was baptized. There was an older son named John to whom his father conveyed one hundred and ten acres by a deed made in 1760, and recorded in 1765, showing that John was of age by 1756, and, therefore, not the John Frazier with whom this report is concerned. Patrick Frazier lived at the head of Stony Lick, a branch of the Shenandoah, only a few miles from where the family of Thomas Story lived. He appeared frequently on the court records, and was active in land transactions. In 1749 he acquired one hundred and forty acres, and in 1750 four hundred acres. In 1751 he sold one hundred and forty acres, in 1770, one hundred and fifty-four acres, and in 1775 he sold four hundred and forty-four acres. The will of Patrick Frazier could not be found, and probably the whole family moved on out of Virginia.

These records of other Fraziers in the Shenandoah Valley merely show that the name was frequent there. It is probable that the Fraziers were in general related to one another, and John Frazier, the Jelke ancestor, probably went to Augusta County because some of these other Fraziers were his cousins.

Tax Lists (at Virginia State Library, Richmond).
Chalkley, Abstracts of Augusta County (Va.) Records.
Land Records (at Virginia Land Office, Richmond).
Hening, Statutes at Large (Va.), 7:182, 186, 194.
Records of Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church (at Fort Defiance, Va.).
Virginia Census, 1790.
The original records of the following Virginia counties:
Augusta County Records at Staunton.
Albemarle County Records at Charlottesville.
Shenandoah County Records at Woodstock.
Rockingham County Records at Harrisonburg.
Frederick County Records at Winchester.

Other Unrelated Frazier Families

Notes are given about various families of Frazier which have been studied. This is done partly to show how frequent the name

Frazier was and how many branches of the family appeared in Virginia or close to it, and partly to record these families which have been investigated.

(1) In Henrico County, Virginia, chiefly at Richmond, was a small family spelling their name Frayser. A John Frayser died in 1733, and another of that name is mentioned between 1747 and 1768. There was no evidence to connect this family with the Augusta County, Virginia, Fraziers.

Moore, Annals of Henrico Parish (1904), part 2, pp. 15, 79, 113, 135.

(2) In Spotsylvania County, Virginia, was a large group of Fraziers. John Frazer, son of the late Andrew Frazer of Fredericksburg, aged seventeen years in 1787, apprenticed himself to Thomas Herndon of Spotsylvania County.

John Frazer, who married a daughter of Thomas Fox of Spotsylvania County, and who died about 1796, had children named Thomas, John, Elizabeth, and Philadelphia. This John Frazer lived in Frederick County, Virginia, and had brothers named James and William, who remained in Spotsylvania County. Thomas, son of John, was under age in 1796, and had to have a guardian appointed.

Crozier, Spotsylvania Records, 1:82, 68, 419, 403, etc., etc.

(3) There were John Frazers in Prince Edward, Charlotte, Washington, and Rockbridge counties in Virginia, as appears from the material in this report on Revolutionary service.

(4) There were two well-known Frazier families in Philadelphia. William Frazer married Hannah Clemens in 1715, and had several children.

John Frazer, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, arrived in Pennsylvania about 1737. He was born in 1709, and died in 1765. He had two sons named John, neither living more than a few months. He also had a son named Persifor who founded a somewhat notable family.

Leach, Frazier and West Families (1910), 7, etc.
Persifor Frazer's Descendants (1906), 1: 5, 7, 73, 75.
Pennsylvania Archives, Pennsylvania Marriages, 1: 95; 2: 25.

(5) John Fraser, a merchant of London and Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, Minutes of Provincial Council, 3:76.

(6) There was a Frazier family in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where the name John appears. David Frazer who died in 1783 had a son John, among other children.

Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Collections, 6: 137, 146.

(7) A John Frazier received grants of land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1762, 1763, and 1766.

Pennsylvania Archives, 3d series, vol. 24.
Egle, Notes and Queries (1899), 168, 170.

(8) The name of Frazier was frequent in Kentucky, and is found in many counties, from about 1806 on.

Ardery, Kentucky Records (1926), 13, 22, 33, etc.

(9) There was a somewhat famous Indian trader named John Fraser (thus spelled by him). He had lived well within the Indian country at Weningo, but about 1753, afraid of the French, had moved back to the forks of the Monongahela River, where he set up a trading house and gunsmith's shop. At the Battle of Great Meadows on July 3, 1754, the French and Indians took most of his goods. That same year he was made a lieutenant to serve under George Washington. He was tried by court martial, but was found not guilty, and later recovered in a suit for slander. On July 9, 1755, the Battle of the Monongahela, when Braddock was defeated, was fought immediately in the vicinity of his house, and the building is shown on early maps of the battle. In this battle he lost more of his property. The last record of him was at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1769, when he was trying to recover the value of the goods he had lost in 1754 and 1755. Evidently, the English had officially encouraged him to keep his post on the frontier.

Mss. Collections, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia: The Ohio Company, 1: 17, 61.
Sargent, History of An Expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1755 (1855), 218, plate 6.
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History, 38: 36-38; 46: 287, 291, 297.
Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 5: 659-660; 9: 539, 540.

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